VOLUME XXXV

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...WARREN, M. D., Professor of An- ...arvard University, Cambridge, Mass. ...the Principles of Surgery and Clini- ...Cambridge, Mass. J. MASON WAR- ...the Mass. General Hospital.
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...s, of various Colors, ...ersity for Side Lights, ...ed, Wh. and Landscape ...Ornamental Glass by the ...OOF PAINT. ...ed by the subscriber. This ...ers, Steamboats, Dwelling ...s excellent Paint for brick ...ses to moisten. All orders ...s promptly attended to. ...J. M. CADE. ...Chelsea Street, Boston.

VOLUME XXXV.

THE PURITAN RECORDER.

WOODBRIDGE, MOORE & CO., PROPRIETORS. ...ON, THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1850. VOLUME XXXV.—NUMBER 18.

THE PURITAN RECORDER.
OFFICE, NEWSPAPER EXCHANGE, No. 22 SCHOOL ST.
...OF FOR TERMS, SEE LAST PAGE. ...

Foreign Correspondence.

EDINBURGH, APRIL 5, 1850.
ADVANCEMENT OF RELIGION.

We on this side quote your lamentations as proving that our case is not solitary, and I fear we are apt to go to sleep upon such a consideration. We have not, in this country, come generally, to use the same style of expression respecting the advancement of vital religion, as you, and, to speak of a *revival* as a distinct *event* in a church whose beginning, and course, and issue, can be distinctly traced. But I believe all true Christians here are seeking the same object with the Christians in your country, (oh! that we were seeking it more directly and earnestly from God!)

I was much pleased with the strain of observation in one of your recent numbers. Whether there be protracted meetings or not; whether the machinery take this or that form; whether the revival be quiet or more striking and conspicuous—this much is plain, that a revival is needed; that it will be visible when it takes place; that the agency and prayer of the people of God must be engaged in producing it, and that we have no reason to expect any progress and revival unless we be diligently seeking it, not only by fervent, multiplied and continued prayer, but by corresponding effort in reaching the mind and heart of sinners; and that expectation of great success should be accompanied by great and extraordinary effort.

We know of no necessity that the progress of religion in the individual soul, in the family, in the church, should not be continuous and uniform. But alas! it very seldom is so. And when the calm and stagnancy have taken place, the question is a practical business question. Are they likely to be removed by the merely ordinary and unvaried means *under the operation of which they have been produced*. Surely it is more likely, that if not new, yet extraordinary measures should be taken to arouse the mind, to quicken the faculties and prepare them for impression and holy resolution. Natural reason and abundant experience confirm this conclusion. Well, *by all means* that are lawful, let us seek the revival of religion. And while guarding against an exclusive and superstitious dependence upon a single kind and form of means, let us not suspiciously and coldly refuse any means not sinful or of pernicious tendency by which men may be aroused from the sleep of death. Some men put their confidence in the fitness of the means and the earnestness of their application. Others as exclusively on the divine operation and power by which these means are made effective. But our real strength is in the harmonious combination of these essential elements of spiritual progress. Let us pray to Him who has the power, and, blessed be his name! the will to bless, but let us labor, in the conviction that he will not bless us except through our earnest, faithful and persevering agency. May the showers of Pentecost soon revisit your land and ours!

COLLEGIATE IN THE MINISTRY.

I hope collegiate changes work happily and harmoniously among you; I cannot assert it as a general truth amongst us. It seems a most natural and wise arrangement, especially in the case of aged ministers who have begun to feel the decline of bodily strength, while their mental faculties retain much of their wonted vigor, any slight diminution being compensated by their ripening experience. And while it ought to be no small comfort to them to have a young and vigorous laborer on whose work-arm they can lean, it ought to be felt as an advantage to the younger laborer to have his powers expanded under the grateful shadow and shelter of a tree which has weathered many a storm of temptation and trial, and been only strengthened by the process. And it is certainly not honorable to human nature and to sanctified human nature in the ministry of the Gospel, that such associated functions do not generally work in harmony. This fact has been forced upon the attention of the British nation by several painful instances of separation. One, in particular, has been of an extraordinary nature, viz., a conspiracy having been formed by Dr. Ward—law's colleague and some unprincipled coadjutors, to damage the reputation for integrity and moral worth, of one of the greatest lights of our age; and, take him all in all, one of the most blameless of men; who has stood in the public eye for fifty years, and the finger of calumny has never ventured to point at him. It would not have alluded to this scandalous affair, which has redounded only to the confusion and disgrace of the assailants, except for its having increased to a great degree that morbid dread of collegiate changes already discreditably strong. That unrighteousness should exist between Christian men and colleagues in the ministry *should not surprise or stumble us*. But that they should not be met by greater forbearance is a matter of regret and reproach to the Christian ministry. It gives countenance to the charge so diligently urged against the ministry of being to have *pre-eminence*. How desirable for the sake of the Gospel, that the ministry should be in spirit, temper and conversation blameless. Yours ever, J. R. C.

Weekly Summary.

...t in Cambridgeport. ...of 6 years, daughter of Mr. Willi... ...Cambridgeport, was ...in a yard, when he took fright ...ran; coming in contact w... ...ol, some portion of the rig... ...ad, and her corpse lies ...lightening house before he ...caused by this singular acc... ...illed. [Journal.

...WEBSTER. On Mo... ...was received by the ... Square. He was a... ...by Rev. E. L. Clark, Esq., and welcome... ...Webster replied briefly. He la... ...strious men the community of cultivating kind ...ence of our country.

FROM TEXAS.

We have received the Rio Grande Sentinel of the ...ult. inst., from which we learn that the In... ...re-commenced with renewed vigor their ...onstrations in the valley of the Rio ... Several persons had been attacked and kill... ...nded by the Indians. The U. S. mail from ...ts to Laredo was taken, 40th ult., between ...ro river and Laredo. The mail carrier was ...ugh the shoulder with a rifle ball, but suc... ...making his escape to the chaparral, after ...ing his horse and the mail bag, and in two ... reached Laredo. A party of mounted Rin... ...der the command of Lieut. Viell, went in ...f the perpetrators of this act, and after four ...rsuit, came to the encampment of the In... ...out thirty miles East of Laredo. The mail ... great portion of the letters were recover... ...e or six horses and mules were taken at this ...o Buffalo robes, shot pouches, and various ...cles belonging to the Indians. The Indians ...re were not to be found.
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...S. troops, being mostly infantry, could af... ...dequate protection.
...ntioned thus speaks of the growth of the set... ...on the Rio Grande:
...in the past two months we have heard of ...

TRANSATLANTIC TELEGRAPH. The Journal of ...erce publishes a long communication upon ...practicability of a transatlantic telegraph, or ...upon the plan of constructing such a telegraph ...practicability being assumed. The writer, Mr. ...A. Roebling, civil engineer, estimates the cost ...he of telegraph from New York to the English ...at $1,300,000. He proposes that the rope shall ...mposed of twenty wires, coated with gutta per... ...ed carried out in a steamboat and reeled off. ...e that it will rest perfectly quiet on the bottom ...ocean, and will be far less liable to disturbance ...ore extending over the land. Indeed, he is ...dent of this, that he thinks an ocean line ...e constructed between Boston and New York, ...ould take the business away from the pres... ...routes. "We have faith," says the Jour... ...ournal, "that at some time, and in some ...elegraphic communication will be establish... ...en the Eastern and Western continents. It ...be any more wonderful than the telegraphs ...ence and ingenuity have already achieved." [Transcript.

MEXICO. Mobile, April 19th. The British ...dway arrived here to day from Vera Cruz ...brings accounts of a destructive fire in the ...aico on the 29th of March, in which prop... ...amount of one and a half million of dol... ...ons med. A tremendous hurricane was ...at the time the Medway left.

THE TREATY.

...ejoiced to learn that our government at ...have concluded a treaty with the British ...hich removes all obstructions to the open... ...canal over the Isthmus. Considering ...and embarrassing questions which negoti... ...at subject involved, we have special rea... ...e that the treaty is now so ha... ...om reports of the treaty, which ... of the publication of the docu... ...England has conceded what is ... ...ciple—that is, the exclusion of ... further colonizing on the ... ...and the exclusion of those na... ...erferences in the political affa... ...States.
...secures the construction of a ... canal a bond of peace bet... ...giving them an equal positio... ...anal. And as it creates stron... ...her maritime nations to com... ...makes the canal in some ...pence of the world. On thi... North American says:—
...in the same way, a bond of ... all the governments of the ... invited to become, and cert... ...to the treaty; the protecting ...ers of its commerce; the m... ...confederation of nations—... ...of the powers of the world; ... allied, united together for com... ...common good of mankind, of which ... ...sea commerce from war ... be regarded as the neces... ...stitious dependence upon a single kind and ... In fact, this treaty, se... ...neutrality of the canal, and ... the neutrality of the commerce to gr... ...ly refuse any means not sinful or of pernicious ... to bring about such a change ... ...tendency by which men may be aroused from ... will put an end to all the pa... ...the sleep of death. Some men put their confi... ...ecthaut duplicity in the ... ...dence in the fitness of the means and the ear... ...confirm him—as is the ca... ...nestness of their application. Others as exclu... ...ive property of all kinds ... ...sively on the divine operation and power by ... will be first secured to ship... ...which these means are made effective. But ... ...ersal, and other things, ...ceived to all merchant ships trad... ...

...to see that there is one arm... ...ment, that is not paraly... ...—that though Congress ... action to any good pur... ...ent has achieved at least ...ence.

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New Board of Prison Inspectors. A law ... passed by the present Legislature, which provides for ... appointment of a new Board of Inspectors of the State ... Three inspectors are to be appointed—one for three ... another for two years, and the other for one year.

Whaling Business of Provincetown. The ... Provincetown, in Barnstable county, has now *twenty-four* ... employed in the whale fisheries, and we have been info... ... some of the most enterprising men of that place, that wh... ... have rendered the most important branch of business ... having undergone the most enlivening interest in a great degr... ... the last news results are successfully hereafter, as it has fa... ... years past, it will add greatly to the wealth of the "City ... Sand." [Barnstable Patriot.

Railroad Accident. We learn that a passenger ... from New Haven, in passing over the Worcester Railro... ... evening, near the Arsenal Bridge," Watertown, met a ... accident by the locomotive coming in contact with a large ... which had rolled upon the track from a high bank. The ... was thrown off the track, and the accident caused a ... detention to other trains. No person was injured. Th... was probably undermined or loosened by the recent rains ... end of Friday.

Fire in New York. The fire in New York, on W... day night of last week was very destructive, as we lea... the Commercial, and for a time threatened to result in any ... ed conflagration. The first building destroyed was ... Front street, occupied by Robert H. Burdell, commissi...

fire occurred in Moyamensing, Pa., on ... last week destroying a frame carpenter shop, a ... a grocery store, and fifteen two and three story ... long houses, besides attachments, sheds, outhouses, ... to the bad state of feeling between the different ... there was but one on the ground until the fire had ... a half an hour. Many of them from the city and ... after getting part way to the scene of conflagration ... turn back. The buildings destroyed were nine ... pen Lane and Thirteenth street, and the dwelling ... generally tenanted by hard working people, most ... weavers. The loss is but partly covered by insuran...

Mail Letters. At the General Post Office the ... letting of mail contracts for the South, West and ... sections, commenced on the 17th. There are prob... than ten thousand bids to be opened, sorted, by th... perfectly unconcerned. Each contract, read, entered, ... and decided upon in about eighteen working days.

Death of Hon. John Norvell. A telegra... from Detroit announces the death, on Wednesday of ... week of Hon. John Norvell, United States Attorney ... trict of Michigan, and formerly one of the Senators ... from that State. He removed from Washington ... poor; and continued to grow worse until death ... disease was erysipelas. Mr. Norvell was the father ... ler, who disappeared under peculiar circumstances ... Falls last year.

Terrible Tornado at Nassau, N. P. The N... Providence) Gazette of the 23th of March, conta... of a destructive tornado at that place, which dest... immense amount of property. The rain previously fell ... accompanied by the most terrific thunder, which wa... crescent towards the South. About mid-day darkn... supreme, and at 1 o'clock the tornado came sweepi... ...e roaring over 100 buildings; and not to relate, eight ... men, two women, and three children. Had the ... happened in the night-time, the loss of life would ... fol. A meeting had been called to adopt measures ... of the sufferers.

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...ntioned thus speaks of the growth of the set... ...on the Rio Grande:
...in the past two months we have heard of ...

dancing, to recommend it to the special patronage of the disciples of Christ. We have found such excitement of the body, that the whole physical system glows like a furnace; we have found immodest dress and gestures, late hours—and then an exhausted body and mind. Is this the true method of journeying on to God?

But our dances differ widely still from any of these foreign and heathen dances. Be it so. We have found some of the prominent features of your dances. At another time I propose to consider *Religious* dances. If you, Christian reader, will follow these numbers through, and still continue the practice, there must be reason for it in your mind which I certainly fail to see.

B.

From Texas.

HOUSTON, APRIL 4, 1850.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE PURITAN RECORDER:

GENTLEMEN:—We have had a mild and pleasant winter in Texas. Rains have been excessive, and consequently our roads have been bad, and travelling attended with difficulties. Our rivers have been unusually full, and steamboats have greatly extended the area of their peregrinations. Our streams are found, from experience, to afford much better navigation than was anticipated. The emigration to the State during the past fall and winter, has been greater in number and more valuable in character than during any previous season.

For the *first* time last November, a Thanksgiving day was observed by our citizens in conformity with the recommendation of our Governor. We sincerely trust that this pious custom, which originated, I believe, in your own New England, is now permanently engrafted among the moral observances of the people of Texas.

Our Senate elected a pious and talented clergyman, Rev. J. L. Hawley, of the New School Presbyterian Church, for their Chaplain. So you see we are progressing in public indications of respect for the usages of Christianity.

The most rapid moral improvement in our State during the past year, has been in the Valley of the Rio Grande. It is scarce two years since the Eastern portion of that valley has been inhabited by the Anglo-Saxon race. The town of Brownsville, (opposite Matamoras,) commenced its existence one year ago last July. It now contains a population of four thousand souls, and has a settled Pastor of a Presbyterian Church, and a Missionary of the Methodist Church. For about twelve months the only situation of a moral or religious character which had an existence there, was a union Sunday School, which was organized by the aid of a donation from the American Sunday School Union. Within a few months after its organization, its teachers and friends spontaneously raised a contribution of *one hundred and thirty dollars*, and forwarded it to the agent of the American S. S Union for Texas, and now, after the expiration of a year, the school numbers some twenty scholars and seventeen teachers, with a library of near seven hundred volumes; and having existed for near a year without the aid of any minister, and without a Protestant sermon ever having been preached in the town or in the valley, it may now be considered permanent. *Is this case has not the Sunday School been the pioneer of the Gospel ministry?* and that among a Southern population? Does not this instance afford much encouragement to those who are engaged in aiding the missionary operations of the American Sunday School Union? Not only has the Brownsville Sunday School been sustained but stimulated by this example; *thi ee other* Sunday schools have been organized, and are now in successful operation in the Rio Grande, at Point Isabel, Rio Grande City and Roma, and the way is open for the organization of others at LaDedo, Eagle Pass, Isleta, Secora, Presidio DelBexar and ElPasso. At each of these points pious common school teaching is needed, and would get a good support, and would have a very promising and extensive field of usefulness on both sides of the Rio Grande. Will not some of the sons and daughters of New England, in the true missionary spirit, emigrate to the Rio Grande and become self-supporting missionaries?

I was much pleased with an editorial in a recent number of your paper, in regard to Christians becoming *themselves* missionaries, instead of sending *special* missionaries to the heathen. And does not the Rio Grande Valley present a promising field for carrying out the principle? There is now supposed to be a population of twenty thousand souls on the U. S. side of the Rio Grande. This immense number, scattered over a territory as large as all New England, have only two Protestant ministers to teach them the way of salvation. There are only two common schools in all the valley; this, with four Sunday schools, is all the means of moral and religious culture which the people enjoy. And this twenty thousand of our population is immediately in juxtaposition with a population of nine million of benighted Mexicans who have long been kept in darkness by the Romish priesthood. Our citizens on the Rio Grande have constant intercourse with their Mexican neighbors, and, of course, are exerting over them, for good or for evil, a great deal of influence. How important, then, that *a strong evangelical influence be immediately built upon the Rio Grande!* Think you not so, Messrs. Editors? TEXAS.

FOR THE PURITAN RECORDER.

The Unity of the Human Race.

The Scriptures declare positively, that God at first created one man and one woman; and the inference is, that all mankind have descended by ordinary generation from that one pair. Again we are taught, that all mankind were destroyed by the flood, except Noah and his family; and from this it is inferred, that the whole race now existing have descended by ordinary generation from Noah and his family. It is also said, that "God hath made of one blood all nations."

But men of science have divided the race of man into five classes: (1) The Caucasian, to which we belong, (2) the Mongolian, of which the Chinese are a sample, (3) the Malays, (4.) the American, or Indian race, and (5.) the African, or Negro race. It is said by some, that these five races differ so widely from each other in color, and in the form of the head, that they cannot be the progeny of one original pair.

There are two classes of opponents to the unity of the human race. The first is composed of such men as Linnæus, Buffon, Helvetius, Buffet, better known as Lord Monboddo, Dr. Darwin, Voltaire and Lemarke. These all took the ground, that what the Bible says on this subject, is a mere allegory, or fiction; and was not intended to be believed. These philosophers have few followers at the present day. The second class is composed mostly of professed theologians, at the head of which is Isaac Peyzere, who flourished about a century ago. These admit that the Bible speaks truly; that it mentions the creation of one pair, from whom the Jewish race descended, but they say it does not teach that other pairs were not created, from whom other races have descended. This we believe to be the theory of interpretation adopted by Professor Agassiz, and a few men of science in the United States.

I proceed to inquire, whether the difference between the five races is so great, that it cannot be accounted for, without supposing them to have descended from as many original pairs. These races have all the same number of bones and muscles, the same organs, and the organs have the same functions in each. The difference between the races, is a difference of variety, and not of species; it is more like the difference between different breeds of oxen, than like the difference between the ox and the buffalo.

My first assertion is, that the difference between the several races of men can be accounted for by a difference of climate, food, and civilization. Let us look at some facts respecting the effect of food and climate on other animals. In the West Indies, in Guinea, and other portions of the torrid zone, sheep have hair instead of wool. A traveller in Africa has said, the order of nature is here reversed; "the sheep are hairy and the men woolly." It appears from an array of facts stated by Dr. Wiseman, Goode and others, that woolly animals, transferred to the torrid zone, become hairy. If a sheep covered with hair, and another with wool, may have descended from the same pair, why not woolly and hairy men?

Climate does produce a change of color.—By climate I do not mean simply temperature; I include in it the difference of food, and difference in the moisture of the atmosphere. It is admitted, that the Jews are all the descendants of Abraham, and yet they have not all the same color. In England and Germany they are white; in Spain swarthy; in Palestine olive colored; in India *black*. The children of missionaries, born in the torrid zone, are very dark-complexioned, much darker than their parents; but those that have come to New England, after being here a few years, become white. The Abyssinians in the mountains are swarthy; while those, whose home is in the plains, are almost black.

It is not unphilosophical to suppose, that the difference in climate may cause a difference in the quantity and quality of the carbonaceous matter deposited in the *rete mucosum*, and that those who have descended from white people may become black.

Climate produces an effect upon the figure and proportion of the limbs. Those who dwell in cold countries, near the arctic circle, have the head and chest large, the neck short, and the hands and feet small. The reason of it is, the blood does not circulate so freely in the extremities, which are most affected by cold, as in the chest and head.

Climate also affects the physiognomy. The hard and harsh features of those who reside in cold countries, seem to be the natural result of distortions and corrugations produced by cold, while the half-idiotic expression, so common among the inhabitants of the torrid zone, is as natural an effect of faintness and languor produced by the heat of a vertical sun.

Difference in food ought to produce a marked effect upon the complexions and contour of the muscles. Those, who live upon fat and oily substances, introduce a greater quantity of carbonaceous matter into the system, than those who live upon fruits. Some kinds of food excite the liver more than others and produce a more sallow complexion.

Different degrees of mental activity, produce not only a different expression of countenance, but exercise the nervous system, and through that, affecting the circulation, may be expected to produce a great diversity in the features, form and complexion.

We know that difference of climate and domestication produce great changes in other animals, and why not in men? If the varieties of the race can be accounted for on the supposition, that they have all descended from one pair, it is more philosophical and more scriptural to make such a supposition.

I proceed now to mention a few direct reasons for believing in the unity of the human race.

1. It is the doctrine of the Bible. I may be told, that the Bible can be explained on the supposition, that God created several original pairs. Perhaps it can be, but such an interpretation would be anything but an honest and frank utterance of the Divine mind on that subject.

2 There are some examples of peculiar changes in men born of the same parents, which are known to have continued through many generations, that are quite as remarkable, as that the Africans and Caucasians should have sprung from the same stock. In 1731, so say the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society, a boy was exhibited in England, whose whole body, except the palms of the hands, soles of the feet, and face, was covered with a series of horny excrescences of a reddish brown color, hard, elastic, and about half an inch long.—He lived to become the father of six children, every one of whom had the same peculiarity. Five of these children died young; and the other lived to marry, and his children had the same peculiarity. They were called the *porcupine men*. Thus it appears that a race of people may be propagated differing very materially from the parent stock; and if the origin of such a race should be forgotten, it might be said they could not have descended from the same parents, from whom others descended, not having this peculiarity.

It may be asked in this connection, who can say that God did not introduce these varieties into our race, by some providential acts, as he confounded the language of men at Babel, for the purpose of accomplishing some important moral result?

We have accounts of families of children, that had five fingers besides a thumb; and their children for several generations had the same peculiarity. This five fingered race descended from a four fingered race, and is quite as remarkable, as it is that the American Indians and the Africans should have sprung originally from the same stock. Albinos, or white and black negroes, have been born of the same parents.

3. A direct argument for the unity of the race may be drawn from the moral and mental identity of the five varieties. The instincts of the lower orders of animals from what may be called their mental phenomena. We find that the instincts of different species of animals differ very much from each other. The mental phenomena of the hyena, dog and wolf are very unlike; so of the tiger and cat, and of the crow and the crane. Reasoning from the analogies of lower animals, we should expect, that if the varieties of the human race were so many distinct species, their mental phenomena would differ as much as the instincts of different species of brutes. We find that all the various races of men have conscience, reason, imagination and association. The only difference that exists, grows out of education, or physical, intellectual and moral culture. This I regard as an unanswerable argument in favor of the unity of the race.

4 Another argument in favor of unity may be drawn from language. In the English language, we find many Saxon, French, Latin and Greek words, proving that our language has not always been spoken; that it has been formed from others. So if we examine the French, Spanish, Portuguese and Italian, we are satisfied that the Latin is the common basis of them all. In like manner, by tracing the language of nations back, we come to a point where there was but one language, and the presumption is that there was then but one race of men upon the earth.

It seems to me, therefore, that there are strong reasons aside from the testimony of the Bible, for believing in the unity of the race, and that all the differences, by which the races are distinguished, may have been the result of sufficient causes known to exist. D.

FOR THE PURITAN RECORDER.

Relations between the Medical and Clerical Professions.

(Concluded.)

But the clergyman is, on account of his position, more observed than other men. His influence is sought for with eagerness by those who have new medicines or methods of treating diseases. They know that the duties of the minister call him to the sick bed, and therefore if they can get his name they are anxious to do it. Were the same effort made to obtain the names of other men I do not believe that the names of clergymen would be so conspicuous in these matters.

Still I believe that too many clergymen have erred in recommending new medicines or new methods without sufficient care. I doubt whether it is well for them ever to publish abroad these recommendations. It is not our business to investigate diseases or their remedies, and our opinions in such matters are of no more value than those of other men. Has not the physician some reason to complain when we make use of our professional character to give currency to what he believes to be injurious to his profession? It is generally admitted that the clergyman should not use his office to promote the interests of any political party. We have a right to exercise our own opinions and to guide our conduct according to them; but we step out of our province when we make use of the opportunities which our profession gives us, to enforce our party views upon our people. And is it not equally objectionable to make use of our position as ministers of the Gospel, to advance the interests of particular schools in medicine? We should object to the course of the physician, of different religious views from our own, who should embrace the opportunities which his professional calling gives to advance and inculcate his peculiar tenets. We say, he is doing that for which he was not employed. We ask him for his medical services and not for his theology.

Clergymen often place themselves in an unenviable position before the public, by attaching their names to the celebrated nostrums of the day. The utter uselessness of many of these panaceas has fully appeared after a little while, notwithstanding the numerous certificates procured to attest their value.

The Metallic Tractors, which produced such an excitement many years since, were certified to by a large number of clergymen. But what educated man who gave his name to them was not ashamed of it afterwards? It seems, then, to be altogether the safest rule for clergymen to adopt, never to be officious in recommending new medicines or new methods of medical practice, and never to lend their names to certificates of wonderful cures.

But the regular physician demands more than this. We are complained of as a class, because some of us patronize other than the regular practitioner. We are served and have been served by the medical profession without fee. We are under special obligations to ask their aid when in sickness, and are ungrateful when we refuse to do it. This, I think, is demanding too much. Clergymen have a right to be guided by their own reason on medical subjects as well as on any other; and it is ungenerous to suppose that we are destitute of the emotion of gratitude because we may be convinced that Homœpathy or Hydropathy is more successful than Allopathy. It may be said that we are not guided by reason or science; that we come to our conclusions hastily and foolishly, and it is right and proper to convince us of this, if it can be done. But if after examination we are not convinced, and pursue what we believe to be right, the physician can not with justly complain of our profession than we can complain of his, because some of them are Universalists, or Unitarians, or Swedenborgians, or avowed disbelievers in Christianity. They may complain if we yield ourselves to ignorant pretenders, men of no character. But when men of integrity and education, who give their whole attention to the treatment of disease, advocate a particular theory and practice and induce us to believe they are right, ought we to be barred against adopting their views by the fact that hitherto the medical profession has charged us no fees? The retaliatory spirit which would withdraw a kindness from those who do patronize

cable to point out particular defects in the system of instruction at the college. It is sufficient to say, that the organization is such, that it must necessarily resist changes in opinion and modes of instruction.

The government of the college is so far in the hands of the president, treasurer and five fellows, who constitute the corporation, that no change can take place without their consent, and all changes should properly originate in that Board. To this, the committee can see no reasonable objection. But there can be no doubt that the ability of the college, to answer the end of its foundation, is materially impaired, and that it suffers, in public estimation, from the manner in which the members of the corporation take their offices, and the tenure by which they hold them. It is claimed, that the offices are for life, and vacancies are filled by the surviving members of the corporation. This system necessarily leads to the perpetuity of particular opinions in education and religion. The perpetuity of office and opinion is as contrary to the genius of our institutions, as the perpetuity of honor, titles, lands or wealth. When the college was founded, this condition of things was not practical.

In the colony, there was scarcely more than one opinion in religion or politics, and the college represented that opinion. That unity was broken by the provincial charter, and has entirely disappeared under the constitution. The college, with its ancient organization and mode of government, remains.

The objection is not, that it now perpetuates particular opinions, in religion and education, but that it must, necessarily, perpetuate some one opinion. And it inevitably follows, that that opinion can seldom be coincident with the opinion of a majority of the people.

If our common school system were to be brought under one denomination in religion, or party in educational movements, its usefulness would be at an end. It receives the sympathies and commands the support of the people because all feel their equality in its control, and that its province is limited to instruction in literature and good morals.

The committee desire that the college should sustain the same relation to all the people of the State. It would not be wise to withdraw its government from none of one opinion and give it to men of another opinion. Such a movement will receive no support from the committee.

The constitution has made it the duty of the Legislature to change the University at Cambridge to the means of "spreading the opportunities and advantages of education in the various parts of the country, and among the different orders of the people." The committee think it impossible to perform this duty faithfully without a change in one branch of the college government, namely, the corporation. With this view they herewith submit to the House a bill, which, without inquiring the rights of any person, will bring the institution into immediate relation to the people of the Commonwealth.

It is presumed to increase the number of the corporators to fifteen. The improved facilities for travelling render it practicable for men living in various, and even remote, parts of the State, to attend meetings of the corporation. This increase of number, and difference of location would bring to the government of the college a variety of taste, knowledge, and opinion, corresponding to the sentiments of the people of different sections of the Commonwealth. The committee cannot doubt that this would be a most desirable change.

The bill further proposes to vest the power of election in the Senate and House of Representatives, acting in convention. By this plan, every section of the State, however unimportant, will be represented in the election. It will be the work of the people. Their attention will be directed to the interests of the college and the policy of its government, as it now is to the legislative, executive, or judicial departments. They will feel that it is their institution; that its success and failure and fame are part of the character and glory of the State. Nor can the committee doubt that the trust will be faithfully executed by the people through their representatives. It is on this way that they provide for their own safety, for the protection of their honor, property, liberty, and lives. It is by and through their representatives, that various institutions of learning and religion have been established and fostered; that elementary and religious books are furnished; and, more than all, that the noble system of common schools has been maintained, and its influence sent to every habitation within our borders. The committee see no danger in placing the college upon the same foundation with the schools, and other institutions, under the care and patronage of the State.

The bill also provides, that the members of the corporation shall be divided into three classes, one of which shall go out of office at the end of every second year. This provision gives to every member a term of six years. The committee have deemed it necessary to secure the college against any rash innovation or unwise counsels, while it gives an occasional opportunity to the people to express their opinion of the conduct of those who have the charge of the public service. The committee trust that the provision will avoid exclusiveness and conservatism on the one hand, and radicalism or sudden changes on the other. While provision is thus made against the control of any one sect or denomination, there is security for instruction in literature and good morals, corresponding to the judgment and principles of the people of the State.

It was thought advisable that no change should be made in the tenure of office of the president and treasurer.

The question of the right of the Legislature to make the change, has not escaped the attention of the committee. It is useless to speak of what it is desirable to do, unless the power exist by which it may be accomplished.

The power of the Legislature to pass the bill herewith reported, is derived from two sources:

1st. The rights of the State as founder of the college.

2d. The rights of the State, recognized in the provisions in the first section of the fifth chapter of the constitution.

The rights of the State, as founder of the college, are of two sorts:

1st. It has legislative authority; the power to make all needful statutes for the government of the college.

2d. It has visitatorial or judicial authority: the power to examine the conduct of all persons entrusted with the management of the institution.

The State has never parted entirely with any of its rights as founder. Its statutes, laws, &c. are as full and complete as they were in 1642, 1650, 1707, or at any other period since the foundation of the college, in 1636. It will not be doubted, that the number of the corporators might be increased, changed, or even old corporators removed and new ones appointed, during the existence of the colonial and provincial charters. The power was exercised.

The State, as the founder, has the right to prescribe the statutes of its foundation, and, from time to time, to alter the same, provided it does not thereby impair the vested rights of any person.

It is believed that this well settled doctrine gives the State the power to amend the statutes relating to Harvard College, in the manner proposed by the committee.

If, however, it be necessary to fortify this opinion, the language of the constitution is thought to be sufficient for that purpose. The first section of the fifth chapter confirms the college in the rights which it enjoyed previous to the institution of Independence, secures it in the possession of its property, and establishes the board of overseers. The proviso, on which the committee rely, is in these words:—Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent the Legislature of this Commonwealth from making such alterations in the government of the university as shall be conducive to its advantage, and the republication of letters, in as full a manner as ought have been done by the Legislature of the late province of the Massachusetts Bay.

The word government, in this proviso, is admitted by the college records, to include both the corporation and the board of overseers; but if it had not been so admitted, it is necessarily to be thus understood. The terms, corporation and board of overseers, are both used in the same chapter, and no reason can be assigned for the use of the word government, if it were intended to apply to, or stand in the place of either of those terms. It stands in the place of both of them, or it has no proper signification whatever.

Under this proviso, then, the Legislature of the State has the same power that was possessed by the Legislature of the province; that is to say, the action which the Legislature of the province did take, or might have taken, is the measure of the power which may rightfully be exercised by the Legislature of the State.

The committee are of opinion that the principles of the present bill are all contained in the legislation of the province; but, for the detailed evidence of what that legislation was, they must refer the House to the report of a joint special committee of 1849. (Sen. Doc., No. 158.)

With this brief statement of the reasons which exist for legislative action, and slight reference to the principles and authorities by which this bill is to be sustained, the committee leave the subject, not doubting that the House will observe all its constitutional obligations to the college, at the same time that it will seek the removal of those causes which alienate the affections of the people from an institution which has higher claims than any other to the gratitude and patronage of the State.

For the committee,
GEORGE S. BOUTWELL.

THE NEW MARRIAGE LAW OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Section 1. All persons intending to be joined in marriage shall cause notice of their intention to be entered before their marriage, in the office of the Clerk, Registrar or other officer appointed for such purpose, of the city or town in which they may respectively dwell, (if within the State) and if there be no such clerk in the place of their residence, the like entry shall be made with the clerk of an adjoining town.

Sec. 2. The Clerk shall deliver to the parties a certificate under his hand, specifying the time when a due of the intention of marriage was entered with him, which certificate shall be delivered to the minister or magistrate, in whose presence the marriage is to be contracted, before he shall proceed to solemnize the same.

Sec. 3. Whenever parties living in this Commonwealth shall go out of it for the purpose of having a marriage solemnized, and they shall return to dwell here, they are hereby required to file a certificate or declaration of their marriage, including the facts concerning marriages now required by law, with the Clerk or Registrar of the town or city where either of them lived at the time, within seven days after their return, under a penalty of ten dollars, to be recovered in the manner and to the uses specified in the third section of the "Act relating to the Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths," passed on the second day of May, in the year eighteen hundred forty-nine.

Sec. 4. The fee of the Clerk or Registrar, for making the record of such marriage, shall be fifty cents, to be paid by the said parties.

Sec. 5. So much of the seventy-fifth chapter of the Revised Statutes as is inconsistent with this Act is hereby repealed. Provided, nevertheless, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to modify or alter the provisions of the twenty-second section of the said seventy-fifth chapter, which relates to marriages among the people called Friends or Quakers, but the same shall remain in full force.

THE PURITAN RECORDER.

BOSTON: THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1850.

ANNIVERSARIES FOR 1850 IN NEW YORK.

SERMONS.

Sunday, May 5th.

Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions—by the Rev. Edward D. Smith, D. D., in the First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue, at half-past 7 o'clock, P. M.; with a Statement of the Missions by one of the Secretaries.

New York Bible Society—by Rev. ——, at the Tabernacle, 7 1-2 P. M.

Sunday, May 12th.

Am. and Foreign Sabbath Union—by Rev. G. W. Bethune, D. D., at Reformed Dutch Church, corner Lafayette Place, and 4th street, 7 1-2 P. M.

ANNIVERSARY MEETINGS.

Monday, May 6th.

Am. Seamen's Friend Society—Tabernacle, 7 1-2 P. M.

Tuesday, May 7th.

Am. Anti-Slavery Society—Tabernacle, 10 A. M., and continued for three successive days at the Society Library.

Am. and For. Anti-Slavery Society—Tabernacle, 3 P. M.

New York and American Sunday School Union—Broadway Tabernacle, 7 1-2 P. M.

New York State Colonization Society—Reformed Dutch Church, corner Lafayette Place, and 4th street, 7 1-2 P. M.

Am. Female Guardian Society—Church of the Puritans, Union Square, 7 1-2 P. M.

Wednesday, May 8th.

American Tract Society—Tabernacle, 10 A. M. Business at the Tract House, 9 A. M.

Institution for the Blind—Tabernacle, 4 P. M.

Am. Home Missionary Society—Tabernacle, 7 1-4 P. M.

Am. Female Guardian Society—Ladies' Meeting, at the House of the Friendless, on East 30th Street, near 4th Avenue.

Thursday, May 9th.

American Bible Society—Tabernacle, 10 A. M. Business Meeting at 9 A. M., Society's House.

Institution for the Deaf and Dumb—Tabernacle, 4 P. M.

Am. Temperance Union—Tabernacle, 7 1-2 P. M.

Am. Baptist Home Miss. Soc., 7 1-2 P. M., Norfolk Street Baptist Church; business meeting at 10 A. M.

Friday, May 10.

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions—Tabernacle, 10 A. M. [N. Y. Observer.

Home Missions.

God has set his seal to the work of Home Missions in our Western States this year, to an extent that challenges our special attention. Probably no year, since this work of carrying the Gospel to our new settlements was begun, has witnessed so much of the outpouring of the Spirit on Home Missionary fields, as the present. The last Home Missionary, in giving us extracts of letters received from the missionaries during a month, gives the means of forming a general view of the work in progress over the whole field—a view which is in the highest degree encouraging. And in these numerous revivals in the new churches at the West, there is, besides the interest which usually attaches to revivals, a pledge of God's purpose to give success to the work of spreading Gospel institutions over the West. Its God himself coming to take possession of this field. These miracles of grace have a significancy, like those miracles of providence which God wrought under the hand of Joshua, to give his people possession of the land of Canaan. They give assurance of his intent to put his people in possession of the land. And never had we higher encouragement to take up this work of Home Missions with renewed zeal. Now, at a time when our population is pushing Westward with such astonishing rapidity, God comes and puts his hand to the work of evangelizing Westward, to assure us that this is a work in which he will have us engage with especial zeal, and which he will crown with an especial blessing.

SLAVERY.

From other causes than any previous want of explicitness, it sometimes becomes expedient to give our confession of faith touching a particular subject, in new terms. And with respect to the all-agitating subject of the present time—that of slave-holding—we think it well to do it now,—and partly in the terms of an amendment proposed to the Resolves on Slavery recently passed by our Legislature. Accordingly, we in the words of this amendment declare that our "opposition to the extension of slavery in this country, and to the increase of slave representation in Congress, is general and universal. It has no reference to the lines of latitude or points of the compass. We will oppose all such extension, and all such increase, in all places, at all times, under all circumstances, against all inducements, against all supposed limitations of great interests, against all combinations, against all compromises."

As to the matter of aiding in returning fugitive slaves, we think that no Christian rightly understanding his duties can engage in it. And as we have said before, so say we now, that if placed in a position, where we should be compelled, either to aid in such a work, or to suffer the penalty of the law for not aiding, it would be our duty to suffer that penalty: And if we held an office which required us to render such aid, we would cease resign the office than do it. We regard the whole system of slavery, as a congeries of legalized wrongs. Nor can the law make that to be right, which is wrong in itself—though in certain circumstances, it may impose on us an alternative, of either doing or suffering wrong. And when it does, in some cases it is plainly our duty to suffer the wrong.

THE NORTH WESTERN THEO. SEMINARY.

The New School Presbyterians are projecting another Theological Seminary, to be located at Galena, or some other important point in the North West.—It is to be exclusively under Presbyterian control; and here we would ask, Is it expected to rely on the Congregational churches of New England for no small part of the funds, to bring it into being? This is the way in which the old Plan of Union has usually been construed in the West. It is made to be a union of results, and a division of labor. The labor is divided, so that Congregationalists raise the money, and the Presbyterians spend it. But the results are united in exclusively promoting the Presbyterian interest. We commend the subject of this Seminary to the early attention of the Society for Colleges and Seminaries at the West. As the Seminary will soon be knocking at their door for aid, it may be fairly expected that they will give them information in advance, that it will be as well to make their Seminary a little less exclusive, if they expect aid from New England. If this Society is permanently to have the patronage of the Congregational churches, they are bound to see that the Congregational churches have fair play in the disbursement of its funds.

Western Presbyterians are very tenacious of the plan of union. But if the union can be carried out in good faith in anything, it can in a Theological Seminary. Why then should our brethren so insist, that all the funds that we give shall be so tied to Presbytery, that they shall be forfeited when the exclusive control of Presbyterians ceases?

PRAYERS HEARD.

The season for united prayer for revivals in colleges, which was observed in February, has this year, as in some former years, been followed by signal instances of such revivals. In previous numbers, we have given the reports of those revivals, and we now recur to the subject only, that the events may be considered in connection with the prayers offered, and so may serve for encouragement to continue and increase our supplications to the Lord of the harvest, that he would send forth laborers into the harvest. Only the great wants of our country now, is an increase of a pious and evangelical ministry.—And this want should be constantly held forth to engage our efforts, and our supplications. Not in one day in the year, but in every monthly concert, in every prayer in the house of God, and in the family, should this subject have a prominence.

REV. E. FISK'S SEMI-CENTENNIAL SERMON.

On the 12th of June last, the fiftieth anniversary of the ordination of the Rev. Elisha Fisk was celebrated in Wrentham. From this sermon we glean the following facts. The church in Wrentham was gathered, April 15th, 1692, consisting of ten members. It has existed one hundred and fifty-seven years. The churches in Franklin, Foxboro and North Wrentham, have been formed from it. Its present number of members is two hundred and sixty-two. During Mr. F.'s sole ministry, there were four revivals; in 1804—5 in 1815—16, in 1831, and in 1832. Since the settlement of Mr. James, a revival was enjoyed in 1828.

The last member of the Eccles-iastical Council, says the preacher, convened at my ordination, has recently gone to his final rest. Only three heads of families, then in a married state, remain so; but ten others are still living among us.

No minister then settled in the county is still living and but eight in the State, who have been settled over the same people during that time, and but fifteen in New England. How many in the State and in the nation have been set up and pulled down, during the last half century? They have fulfilled the designs of Providence, and passed to other scenes. Their names and the remembrance of their deeds remain; but the places which once knew them, know them no more. Not only the fashion, but the men of the world pass away and give place to others.

Of the fifty present reigning rulers of the large and small States of Europe, only one, if any, was in power at the time when I was put in trust of the Gospel ministry. Kings as well as mean men must die.

REVIVALS.

GREENS FARMS, CT. A friend writes us from this place, as follows:—"There has been, for some months past a precious revival of religion in Greens Farms, Connecticut, whose influence has been felt in the neighbouring churches and congregations. A few Sabbaths since fifty were admitted to the Congregational Church in the Farms, thirteen of whom were heads of families, some of them advanced in life, and twenty-three of the fifty admitted, received the ordinance of baptism on the occasion. Three others are propounded for admission the first Sabbath in May next, and others are expected to unite with the church at a future time.

TEXAS. A correspondent in Texas writes us that there has recently been a revival of religion in Houston and Galveston. The number of converts is about forty in Houston and twenty-five in Galveston. The three denominations of Presbyterians, Baptists and Methodists have shared in the revival.

TAUNTON. We understand that the work of Divine Grace, which commenced in Rev. Mr. Murphy's congregation, Taunton, last October, still continues. Conversions occur now as frequently as at any previous time. A large number of young men have been brought into the kingdom of Christ. Most of the recent cases of hope, are of this class of persons. Thirty-two persons united with the church by profession, in March; twenty are now propounded for admission; and a large number of others will soon take the vows of the Lord publicly.

ECCLESIASTICAL AND MINISTERIAL.

Rev. J. J. ABBOTT, was installed pastor of the First Evangelical congregational church in Uxbridge, on Wednesday, April 24. The services on the occasion were as follows: Invocation and Reading of the Scriptures, by Rev. Mr. Gordon of Hollis, N. H.; Introductory Prayer, by Rev. T. A. Taylor of Slatersville; Sermon, by Rev. A. C. Thompson of Roxbury; Installing Prayer, by Rev. M. Burdett of Blackstone; Charge to the Pastor, by Rev. T. T. Waterman of Providence; Right Hand of Fellowship, by Rev. L. F. Clark of Whitinsville; Address to the People, by Rev. H. A. Tracy of Sutton; Concluding Prayer, by Rev. W. Warren of Upton.

The Rev. E. E. BLISS, wife and two children, the Rev. H. J. VAN LENNEP and wife, and Rev. J. W. PARSONS and wife, missionaries to the East, sailed last Wednesday from this port, in a vessel bound for SMYRNA.

Mr. FRANCIS E. PREVAUX, a graduate of Brown University and of Newton Theological Seminary, having received an appointment from the American Baptist Home Mission Society to labor as their missionary in California, was ordained in the First Baptist church in Providence, R. I., on the 10th inst.—Sermon by Rev. Samuel W. Field of Providence, from I Cor. 5: 13, 14.

Mr. A. W. CHAPPIN, late Professor at New Hampton, was ordained as pastor of the First Baptist Church and Society, in Danvers, New Mills, on Wednesday of last week. Sermon by Rev. Nath'l Colver of Boston.

The Rev. WM. B. SERRINGTON was installed on Tuesday evening, 23d inst., as pastor of the Meeting street Baptist church in Providence.

The NEWARK SENTINEL says that the congregation of the Rev. Mr. Poor's church, of that city, have purchased a commanding site, on the corner of High and Court streets, on which they intend erecting a church edifice which will form a conspicuous architectural ornament to the city. From the same paper we learn that the Rev. Dr. Condit, of the Second Presbyterian church, having sent in his resignation as pastor, in consequence of continued ill-health, a meeting of the congregation was held to take the same into consideration. The resignation was not accepted, as the congregation cherish the hope that his health may yet be restored.

ARSONIA, CONN. A new Congregational Church was on the 17th inst. organised in Ansonia, by a council representing several of the neighboring churches.

The new church consists of 31 members, with prospects of immediate increase; and is under the ministerial and pastoral care of Rev. James R. Mershon, late of Durham, under whose labors it has sprung into being.

Ansonia is a new Manufacturing Village, in the Naugatuck Valley, New Haven County.

The Congregational Church just formed is the first church established in the place.

Rev. B. C. HOWELL, D. D., of Nashville, Tenn., has accepted a call to the pastoral charge of the Second Baptist Church in Richmond, Va., recently under the care of Rev. J. L. Reynolds, who has become President of Georgetown College, Ky.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

COUNCIL IN FRANKLIN.—At an adjourned session of an Ecclesiastical Council in Franklin on the 25th ultimo, the Rev. T. D. Southworth was dismissed from the pastoral charge of the Church in that place, after many years of successful labor, and was highly commended to the Churches as an able and faithful minister of Christ.

BAPTIST TRANSLATION.—A public meeting of the Life Directors, members and friends of the American and Foreign Bible Society, was held last week, on Thursday, in the Vestry of the Baldwin Place Church, in this city, for the purpose of hearing the report of the Committee appointed at a preliminary meeting to prepare a protest against any attempt being made by the Society to issue a new English version of the Sacred Scriptures. Dr. Sharp was Chairman, and addressed the meeting, stating the object for which it had been called. Dr. Hack tt of Newton, presented a Report arguing forcibly against the new translation, and closing with the following resolutions:—

Therefore *Resolved*, That impelled by a considerate regard to the interests of the Baptist denomination, and still more by allegience to our common Christianity, we deliberately and solemnly deprecate the measure proposed by the President and the Corresponding Secretary of the American and Foreign Bible Society, and therefore, as in duty bound, most earnestly protest against it, as in our judgment, fraught with evils of uncommon magnitude.

Resolved, That as a fitting manifestation of our views upon this subject, and of our willingness to be recognized as individually responsible for the present action, we will affix our personal signatures to the foregoing statement and protest, and allow them to be made public by any mode that may best subserve those important interests which we regard as suitably jeopardied.

Some remarks were then made by several gentlemen present, all strongly supporting the address and resolutions. Rev. Mr. Colver spoke in strong and decided terms against the new version. The Bible could not be touched to alter it, without doing mischief—and he thought it a silly thing for ministers to stand up in their pulpits and attempt to correct the present version of the Scriptures. We have had the old translation until we have come to understand it, and he should die before he would be able to get through learning a new version. He wanted the old Bible to live by and die by, and to give to a dying world. He thought the Society had no right to force this measure upon the denomination.

The remarks were continued by Drs. Pattison, Hague, Church and others.

CONFERENCE OF METHODISTS.—The New England Conference of Ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, met on Wednesday of last week, at the North Russell Street Church, in this city. Upwards of one hundred ministers were in attendance. Four members of the body have died during the year, namely, Rev. Messrs. John Clarke, Moses Palmer, Joseph A. Merrill, and Enoch Mudge.

Bishop Morris occupied the Chair. C. Adams, L. Boyden and J. Whitman were appointed Secretaries.

A pastoral letter was received from the Bishops, calling attention to the prevalence of fashionable and sinful amusements and parties. It was referred to a Committee.

In Friday afternoon and evening a Peace meeting, in connection with the Conference, was held at the Church in North Russell Street.

Hon. Samuel Greele presided at the meeting. Resolutions were offered and speeches made by several gentlemen.

The following gentlemen were chosen delegates to the Peace Congress in Germany:—For this Congressional District, Hon. Samuel Greele. For the county of Suffolk, Dr. S. G. Howe and E. W. Jackson. For this city, Rev. Mark Trafton, Levi Tucker, D. D., N. Colver, A. L. Stone, Timothy Gilbert, Robert Waterston, and W. W. Stone.

A WONDER IN THE EYE OF ROMANISTS.—*The Freeman's Journal*, the Romish paper of New York, regards it a wonder that all Protestant sects among us unite in the use of the same English version of the Scriptures. There is, then, in one thing, a wonderful "unity" amid this diversity of sects. The words of the Journal are—

"It is remarkable that Protestants speaking the English language, while differing in the widest manner from each other as to the meaning of the Bible, have stuck to the same translation which bears the name of King James. This version is a corrupt perversion of the original, and has no other authority than that of the supreme head of the Anglo-Episcopal denomination, the Sovereign of Great Britain."

This union of men of such diverse views is in itself a high testimony to the correctness and superior value of this translation.

THE BAPTIST CHURCHES in Washington, D. C., have held a meeting at which they deprecate the proposal to print a revised edition of the Bible for the use of the Baptist denomination.

NATIVE EVANGELIZATION OF CHINA.—An Association for the further promulgation of the Gospel in China and the adjacent countries, by means of native evangelists, has just been formed in London. The officers of the Association make the following interesting statement:—

"In the year 1844, eight individuals, of whom seven were natives of China, united among themselves and tendered their services to the work of native evangelization in China. The blessing of God attended this small beginning. Dr. Legge and others entered into their labors; and the result has been, that there are now upwards of one hundred and twenty native evangelists engaged in teaching and preaching the Gospel in the eighteen provinces of that country."

CITY MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the Boston City Miss. Society was held at Park St. Church last Sabbath evening. The following are the results of the year's labors:—

Five lines visited, 868; cases of sickness in these families 208, of whom 22 died; destitute families relieved 6; 129 social and religious meetings attended; $260 40 received for the poor, and $271 43 expended for the same; 180 families assisted. There are 454 tract districts, and 382 distributors; 221 000 tracts, 95 bibles, and 24 testaments, have been distributed; 209 persons have been induced to attend public worship; 177 children have been gathered into Sabbath Schools, and 44 into the public schools. About 20 persons have been engaged on Sunday morning in distributing tracts and copies of the Scriptures among seamen, on board their vessels and at their boarding houses.

The receipts the past year have been considerably smaller than for preceding years, and the Society is now in debt to the amount of some $2000. The least amount which will suffice to carry the Society through the year, and pay off its debt, is $6800.

The present year two more missionaries will be employed, and three female assistants. It is proposed also, greatly to multiply neighborhood prayer meetings. Addresses were made by Rev. Drs. Blagden and Waterbury.

From our Connecticut Correspondent.

MOVEMENTS IN REGARD TO DR. BUSHNELL.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I propose in this communication, to give your readers a connected account of what has been done, and is now doing in this State, respecting the errors of Dr. Bushnell. The importance of the subject itself, and the interest which all our New England churches have in the matter, render it proper that the public should be informed of these movements.

When Dr. Bushnell first issued his book, entitled "God in Christ," it was very generally regarded as an abandonment of all the distinctive doctrines of Christianity. Every evangelical periodical in the land, so far as I know, with the exception of the Independent and New Englander, condemned it in the most decided terms. The question was put in all quarters, Will the ministers and churches of Connecticut permit such a book to go forth in their name? Will they continue to hold fellowship with its author? Those who best knew us, predicted that we would not; others stood in doubt. The first distinct movement on the subject was made about a year ago, by the Association of Fairfield West, one of the most substantial and influential bodies in the State. They sent a memorial to the General Association, requesting that body to take some action by way of repudiating and counteracting the errors of Dr. Bushnell's book. This was thought to be the more important and appropriate, because one of Dr. B.'s discourses was preached in the name of, and on a subject assigned by, the General Association itself. That body met in this city, on Saturday last June, referred the memorial of Fairfield West to a Committee, who recommended, that inasmuch as the Association of Hartford Centre, to which Dr. Bushnell belongs, were about to investigate the matter, it would be premature for the General Association to do anything more at present, than re-affirm their belief in those articles of the Saybrook Platform which are understood to be impugned by Dr. B.'s book.

This recommendation was adopted, and here all parties rested, waiting for the action of Hartford Centre. A long time passed, however, before anything was done. The General Association met in June, and it was almost winter before the Hartford Centre came to any result. What that result was, is now known to the whole country, and will soon be known to the whole world. It has gone abroad through all the channels of public intelligence, that a man may deny the Trinity, the eternal Personality of Christ, and the Atonement, without forfeiting his good standing among the ministers of Connecticut. The decision of Hartford Centre was received with great dissatisfaction and grief by their brethren in all parts of the State. It was felt to be a deadly blow to the dearest interests of religion, and to acquiesce in it, was out of the question

The Association of Fairfield West again took up the matter in the month of January last, and addressed a communication to the Hartford Centre, respectfully and kindly remonstrating with them for their action in the case of Dr. B., and earnestly requesting them to re-consider their doings, and redress the injury inflicted upon the cause of truth by their proceedings. This remonstrance and complaint was founded on that article of the Saybrook Platform which declares that the Churches "are most ready and willing to give an account of their proceedings to each other, when desired for preventing or removing offences that may arise among them," which rule, published among the churches, equally applies to ministers. The document of Fairfield West goes into a full statement of the errors advanced by Dr. B. accompanied by ample quotations from his book. This was sent in manuscript and by mail to the Hartford Central Association. That body promptly replied as follows:

Resolved, That having carefully examined the [illegible] by Dr. Bushnell, and having [illegible] in print, [illegible] published by PERKINS & MARVIN, No. 130 Washington street. [illegible]

GREAT COUGH REMEDY.

"AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL."

[illegible] of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma and Consumption.

[illegible] to the community, this justly celebrated remedy [illegible] cases of the throat and lungs, it is not our wish to trifle with the health of the afflicted, but frankly to lay before them the [illegible] distinguished men and some of the evidences of its success, which they can judge for themselves. We sincerely pledge ourselves to make no wild assertions or false statements of its efficacy, but hold out any hope to be suffering humanity which facts will [illegible]

[illegible]'s are here given, and we solicit an inquiry from the public. We publish, feeling assured they will find them perfectly [illegible] and the medicine worthy the confidence and patronage.

FROM BENJ. SILLIMAN, M. D., LL. D., ETC.,
[illegible] of Chemistry, Mineralogy, Yale College, Member of [illegible] Med. Phil. and Scien. Societies of America and [illegible]

the CHERRY PECTORAL an admirable composition from some [illegible] to the Materia Medica, and a very effective remedy [illegible] of diseases it is intended to cure."
New Haven, Conn., Nov. 1, 1849.

FROM PROF. CLEVELAND, of Bowdoin College, Maine.
"That he considers 'Cherry Pectoral' the best medicine for [illegible] and 'colds, settled on the lungs,' and states that he [illegible] after being obliged to keep the room four months with a severe cough, accompanied by raising of blood, night sweats, and [illegible] of Consumption, commenced the use of the [illegible], and had completely recovered."

HEAR THE PATIENT!
Dear Sir: For two years I was afflicted with a very severe [illegible], accompanied by spitting of blood and intense night sweats. [illegible] of the alarming symptoms I was induced to use your [illegible], and continued to do till I considered myself cured. [illegible] Yours, with respect and gratitude,
JARED RANDALL.
Springfield, Jan. 27, 1848.
[illegible] the above named James Randall, and pronounced [illegible] true in every particular.
LORENZO NORTON, Justice.
At the office of the Hon. Geo. Ashmun, M. C.

THE REMEDY THAT CURES.
I have used your Cherry Pectoral with Asthma, which grew worse until last autumn. It brought on a cough which confined me to my bed, and began to assume the alarming symptoms of [illegible]. I had tried the best advice and the best medicine to no avail, till I used your Cherry Pectoral, which has cured me, and I will believe you. Gratefully yours,
T. D. PHELPS.
Mount Meigs, Ala., Jan. 10, 1847.

[illegible] are taken in the judgment of the wise, who speak from [illegible], have in a measure worthy of the public confidence.
Sold by J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass., and sold by the Druggists [illegible] Price 25 cents.

Agricultural!

[illegible] faction, he ought to be put upon his trial before the Consociation to which he is responsible.

The course taken by the brethren of Hartford North Association, whose remonstrance, signed by seventeen members of that body, appeared in your columns a few weeks since, was an independent movement, differing in its nature from the proceedings I have just described. They moved as individuals, not as an Association—but it will by observed that they take precisely the same views of the subject, with their brethren of Fairfield West.

Thus it appears that the ministers of Connecticut are not *all* willing to allow the errors of Dr B to pass without censure. A goodly number are determined to protect themselves and their churches, and throw the responsibility of holding and upholding these errors where it belongs.

Some remarks on these proceedings I may submit for a future number of your paper.

CLEOPAS.

Letter from Dr. Bauder.

The following is the substance of a letter from Dr. Bauder to a correspondent of his in this country.

HACKNEY, NEAR LONDON, APRIL 5, 1750.

MY DEAR SIR:—I have had the pleasure of receiving a copy of the first and second volumes of Dr. Woods' works, embellished by a very beautiful portrait, which adds not a little to the value.

I have always found a high gratification in reading the productions of his pen. His theological views have harmonized more perfectly with my own, than those of most authors, either of former times or of our own. So far as I have had opportunity to peruse these treasures of truth, which are the result of long study of the Word of God, I have received the same impression and the same delight.

Many passages in the author's "Dedicatory Address to his former pupils," I have read with no ordinary satisfaction. I have marked in the margin a large part of it, as singularly important and felicitous. In an age in which there is such an *importation of German errors*, especially on the subject of *the authority and inspiration of the Scriptures*, both into our country and into ours, it is very refreshing to receive from a theological school such teachings as these. May they have a very wide circulation on both sides of the Atlantic, and a powerful influence on the minds of our theological students and our young ministers.

Some great changes are about to take place in our Theological Colleges in the vicinity of London.—*Homerton* College, (of which Dr. J. Pye Smith has been so long the ornament,) *Highbury* College, (in which I had a department of tuition for twenty years) and *Coward* College, (founded by Dr. Doddridge,) of which I am now one of four Trustees, are about to be united in one college. We are about to erect a college building in a district, called St. John's Wood, near the Regent's Park, for the purpose of Lecture rooms, a library and a residence for a theological tutor. But the students are to be boarded in families in the vicinity, approved and sanctioned by the Council of the College.

We are to have, as we trust, a sufficient number of Professors both for the theological Faculty, and for the languages, and the sciences which are most important to students for the ministry.

I am expecting soon a visit from my dear and much loved old friend, Dr. Wardlaw of Glasgow, who has recently obtained a triumphant victory over assailants of unblemished character and reputation.

Affectionately Yours, HENRY F. BURDER.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 26, 1850.

Ever since the foundation of this city, there has been a seed of Romanism here. Popery having obtained an early footing in Maryland, has been maintained with considerable vigor, though the scandalous lives of some of the priests, and the laxity of morals they encouraged, have contributed to set forth the miserable weakness of their system for the improvement of society or the promotion of the dignity of man. As in other cities of the Union originally popular, the evangelical societies have outstripped in their growth those of the Romish denomination, while the latter have, in self defence, been compelled to resort to protracted meetings, (which they dignify with the name of "spiritual retreats") and to Sabbath schools, in which they can instil their dogmas into the minds of children. The most of Catholic children they can get, the better they feel. Towards the close of Lent, whether it be from over fasting or feasting, I will not say, but about that time the priests become unusually rabid. This year they have at their meetings been very pugnacious against Protestants. Priest Ryder has been busy lecturing against them, and boasting that the papal doctrines are unanswerable. Roman Catholics exulted, Protestants submitted, though whenever *they* have taken measures for the exposition of their doctrines, the cry of the persecution has been raised. At length it was thought best to attempt a vindication of our doctrines in the same way they had been assailed by public preaching. Dr. Pinney, of Balti-more, having studied the matter, was deemed a suitable person to undertake our defence, and, accordingly, he was invited to occupy the pulpit of the First Presbyterian Church for this object. Notice was published in the papers of the city, headed "*The other side*," that the doctrines of the Protestant Reformation would be set forth in opposition to Romanism in six lectures. Great crowds attended, the deepest interest was excited, for Christians of various denominations felt that it was positively luminous longer to submit to the fal-e imputations of Priest Ryder and his associates, without some rebuke and some attempt at "trying conclusions" with their bustling antagonists.

The six lectures were accordingly delivered, and although some hard stories were circulated by Romanists about them and the lecturer, the effect was manifestly salutary. Light was thrown on subjects that had been greatly mystified; the faith of true believers was strengthened, the corruptions and perversions of the Roman hierarchy were exposed, and much important truth was spread before the minds of the people. It was moreover declared that whenever any of the Roman leaders and theologues are willing to step forward and vindicate in public debate their doctrines, a champion will be forthwith furnished, who will meet them on the part of Protestant Christians, and fully discuss all matters as between them. This is a standing invitation, but it has never been, and never will be accepted by any of them, for the simple reason that in such a controversy so much corruption is uncovered in connection with the history of popery, as may well take those ashamed who espouse that cause.

Priest Ryder and his Jesuitical compeers will be taught by the recent demonstration a little more modesty than they have recently exercised, and will perhaps learn that solid arguments must be addressed to the reason of men, as well as airy fumes to their imagination, and idle traditions to their credulity.

CHARLES STREET.

THIS Institution has been in successful op-ration [illegible] years, and many hundreds can testify to the relief it has given to suffering humanity. The object, as the name imports, is the [illegible] of DEFORMITIES in the human body—such as crookedness and spines, wry necks, club-feet, distorted chests, contracted and [illegible] limbs, strabismus or squinting, &c. &c.

The treatment is in conformity with the most modern improvements in Europe; the Junior Surgeon of this Institution having visited all the Orthopedic Institutions of distinction in England, France and Germany, for the purpose not only of gathering [illegible] of the state of Orthopedy in the Old World, but also to [illegible] acquaintance with the first Surgeons in the profession, and establishing a correspondence with them, so as to secure to this Institution every important advantage of recent discovery and improvement. Parents are invited to call and obtain further information or all the improvements there made in the Surgery.

JOHN B. BROWN, M. D., Surgeon.
BUCKMINSTER BROWN, M. D., Jun.
Consulting Surgeons—JOHN C. WARREN, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Operative Surgery in Harvard University, Consulting Surgeon to the Massachusetts General Hospital, &c. HENRY J. BIGELOW, M. D., Professor of Surgery in Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. J. MASON WARREN, M. D., one of the Surgeons of the Mass. General Hospital. [illegible]

Farmer's Agricultural Warehouse AND SEED STORE.

DAVID PROUTY & CO., Manufacturers and Dealers of Prouty & Mears' Celebrated Centre Shaft Wheat Drill, and Spring Tooth Cultivator, which have received the Highest Premiums ever offered in America, for their superior [illegible] and quality of work performed. They are also readily adapted to operate in the various kinds of soil. Also, Mears' Improved HAY AND STRAW CUTTER, of various sizes; HARROWS, Cheesing, Horse, Hand and Land ROLLERS; SPINNING WHEELS; CHURNS; CHEESE PRESSES, ROOT CUTTER

son that in such a controver- is uncovered in connection ery, as may well make those that cause.

the fanatical compass will be demonstration a little more mod- recently exercised, an will per- guments must be addressed well as any fancy to their traditions to their credit.

STAPLE.

successful op ration eleven quently to the relief it has rendered to the same imports, is the cure such as crooked and diseased chests, contracted and paralyt- ds. The most eminent improvements of this Institution are hereby recently introduced in England, one not only the deformities of the Old World, but also to form and their modes of practice and which was given in the ment advantage of receiving the ar- ments there made in this branch of

N. M. D., Surgeon. BROWN, M. D., Jun. Surgeon. ARNER, M. D., Professor of Ob- and Diseases of Women and Chil- Cooper, M. D., Professor of An- Surgery and Clinical Surgery, Cambridge, Mass.; J. MASON WA- ton Mass. General Hospital. ly, 1849. 6w eowmdnnov 6tf

tural Warehouse

D STORE.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Warren Draft, Side Hill, Mill Iron, which have obtained the for their superior construction and work performed by them, so admi- ERAL STRAW CUTTERS, of vari- Hinge, Hand and Corn CUTTERS, Screw-plates, Barrel, and Chain ROOT CUTTERS, SUGAR MILLS, A complete assortment of PLEMENTS.

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ed to call and examine the above

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Great Diseases.

the Corner of Court and Milford St., corner of Suffolk, ination of the chest with the gives the patient a prompt- ture, extent, and location of ease upon it. His earnest ap- to the extreme urgency of the variable of consumption, and should receive early at-

LARYNGITIS, CLERGY- Green's new method of treat- ase of the pendulous, an luable reliefs in irritation, and in ler to eradicate Consumption, up to the tenor, he has for some ecclesiastical secrets; and has in- ed, by his method of treating ath, and a new mode of breathing of it, from ecial remedies.

separate his offerings and for coughs, his "BLOOD ves of the blood; his PILE FAMILY MEDICINES," ACHE, &c., and to the ology, animal Chemistry, BDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, ETIC SUSPENSORY BAND- to doctors at very low prices. spection all diseases, at street J. WARREN, A. M., M. D. 12 13

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ellors at Law,

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ERT E. BRACE, President, L. LOCKE, Secretary. ston and vicinity. Office November, 1848.

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PARTMENTS,

PERFECTION,

ROW,

ngs, M. D.,

and Boston Medical Assoc'n., gans' experience in his pro- the modern improvements in ments of manufactured Flute, or otherwise, ence intended and understood by all who heard it, to be charged against the said R. Miranda was for- nication and not adultery.

It was agreed that the case should be reserved for the whole court on the report of the above facts and the testimony, and on the competency of the evidence offered by the defendant.

Chief Justice Shaw, delivered the opinion of the Court. He said that it was an action against the defendant for the alleged libel contained in a paper which the defendant read from his pulpit, stating that the plaintiff's wife had violated the seventh commandment. That the defendant specified that the alleged libel was read from his pulpit, by order of the church, as the regular discharge of his duty, according to ecclesiastical usage, and in good faith; and that the offence charged was not adultery, but the violation of the spirit of the seventh commandment. That the Court were of the opinion that the defendant was justifiable on both grounds. The paper did not impute the indictable offence of adultery, but unchaste conduct, as was apparent when the whole paper was considered. The case of Goodrich, *ex.* Davis, (11 Met., 473) was a question of pleading, in which it was held, after verdict for the plaintiff, that the declaration must specify with certainty that it did not contain a direct averment that the defendant charged the plaintiff with the crime of adultery nor any colloquium to explain the words; but from the colloquium in the present case, the paper clearly did not impute the technical offence of adultery.

But on the other grounds of the defence, the defendant was clearly justified. In the case of Kennington *vs.* Congdon (2 Pick. 358) the rule of law is declared, and the reasons stated. By law they had a right to deal with their members—to rebuke, censure, or excommunicate, all members who had submitted themselves to their jurisdiction; and that those whose who were called and not falsely or colorably, and within the scope of their authority, would be protected. The proceedings in the present case were quasi judicial, and the defendant was acting within the scope of his authority.

It had been argued that the act of the church was

Removal and Copartnership.

The subscribers have removed from their late places of busi- stores, to No. 3 Cornhill, (Washington Block,) where they will be happy to see their former customers and friends at their new location.

T. CUSHING.

THE TAN RECORDER.

A RELI- AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER, EVERY THURSDAY, BY

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To Mail, per year,.....$2.00
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their places of residence, and ers, are authorized accordingly to receive and forward the paper to be forwarded- ers will please state where they formerly resided.

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of Shawls that can be their purchases of residence, and Boston, and the Subscribers guaran- ment accordingly to receive and forward the paper to be forwarded- ers will please state where they formerly resided.

Dress Goods.

Plain and Figured Lustre de Laines, Plain and Figured Alpacas, Plain and Figured Mohair Lustres, Plain and Figured Mohair Cloths, Plain and Figured Cashmeres, Plain and Figured Bareges, Plain and Figured Organdies, Plain and Figured Muslins, Plain and Figured Lawns, Plain and Figured Jaconets, Plain and Figured Swiss Muslins, Plain and Figured Nainsooks, Plain and Figured Cambrics, Plain and Figured Ginghams, Plain and Figured Prints, Plain and Figured Delaines, Plain and Figured Chintzes, Plain and Figured Percales, Plain and Figured Calicoes, Plain and Figured Brilliants, Plain and Figured Mouslin de Laines, Plain and Figured Challies, Plain and Figured Barege de Laines, Plain and Figured Thibets, Plain and Figured Poplins, Plain and Figured Silks, Plain and Figured Satins, Plain and Figured Velvets, Plain and Figured Velveteens, Plain and Figured Ribbons, Plain and Figured Gloves, Plain and Figured Hosiery, Plain and Figured Linen Goods, Plain and Figured Cotton Goods, Plain and Figured Woollen Goods, Plain and Figured Fancy Goods, Plain and Figured Dress Goods, Plain and Figured Shawls, Plain and Figured Mantillas, Plain and Figured Cloaks, Plain and Figured Dresses, Plain and Figured Suits, Plain and Figured Coats, Plain and Figured Vests, Plain and Figured Pants, Plain and Figured Boots, Plain and Figured Shoes, Plain and Figured Hats, Plain and Figured Caps, Plain and Figured Bonnets, Plain and Figured Trimmings, Plain and Figured Laces, Plain and Figured Edgings, Plain and Figured Insertings, Plain and Figured Flouncings, Plain and Figured Collars, Plain and Figured Sleeves, Plain and Figured Cuffs, Plain and Figured Handkerchiefs, Plain and Figured Neckties, Plain and Figured Scarfs, Plain and Figured Shirts, Plain and Figured Drawers, Plain and Figured Stockings, Plain and Figured Socks, Plain and Figured Shoes, Plain and Figured Boots

The Family Fireside.

YOUTHFUL PIETY.

While some reject the Saviour's rule,
And turn from Wisdom's way,
Wise children lose their Sunday-school,
And keep the Sabbath day.

They do not idly rove the street,
Among the bad and bold,
But sit and learn at Jesus' feet
As Mary did of old.

Oh happy they who thus refuse
The evil by sinners trod;
Who early learn and wisely choose
The path that leads to God.

Still may the words of sacred truth
Their earliest thoughts engage;
Those still direct and guide their youth,
And those support their age.

GOOD ADVICE.

If wisdom's ways you wisely seek,
Five things observe with care;
Of whom you speak, to whom you speak,
And how—and when—and where.

THE FAMILY.

The family!—what a holy compact—a constitution organized by Deity—a union of hearts and interests. Oft-times the family circle is so severed, that the entrance of a kind friend seems like intrusion. It is a little heaven below Whose silent influences make home so sweet, so sacred a place? The mother. Her peculiar sphere is in her own household; she is to make home happy; to draw around it such attractions, that no allurements from without will be preferred to their own sanctuary. The mother is to secure the confidence of every child, and make it feel that she is its best friend. If the mother realizes her duty, and strives to do it, the child will soon feel that there are mutual obligations.

"Pious mothers have done more to people heaven than any other class of persons next to the preachers of the Gospel." When such mothers are no more, then will their children rise up and say, in the language of Cowper,—

"My house is out, the threshold bare
From lisping stammerer's, and rubies of the earth;
But brighter far my ground possesses store—
The sure of parents pass'd into the skies!"

[Mother's Magazine.

NOVEL READING.

Opinion of Dr. Hawes. No habitual reader of novels can love the Bible, or any other book that demands thought, or inculcates the serious duties of life. He dwells in a region of imagination, where he is disgusted with the plainness and simplicity of truth; with the sober realities that demand his attention as a rational and immortal being, and an accountable subject of God's government.

Opinion of Dr. Wayland. It is manifest that our moral feelings, like our taste, may be excited by the corruptions of our imaginations exactly less than by the reality. These, therefore, may develop moral character. He who meditates with pleasure upon fictions of pollution and crime, whether originating with himself or with others, renders it evident that nothing but opposing circumstances prevents him from being himself an actor in the crime which he loves. Let the imagination, then, be most carefully guarded, if we wish to escape temptation, or make progress in virtue.

WATTS' DIVINE AND MORAL SONGS.

"I am surprised," says Mr Cecil, "at nothing which Dr. Watts did, but his Hymns for children. Other men could have written as well as he in his other works; but how he wrote these things I know not." Thousands of children have had them indelibly written on their memories, and thousands of lisping tongues have been prepared by their instrumentality, to utter the songs of heaven, which are now swelling the chorus of saints and angels; and, doubtless, thousands more will have reason, through eternity, to bless God for the instruction contained in the "Divine and Moral Songs."

DR. WATTS.

Dr Watts was fond of learning from his infancy. Before he could speak plain, whenever one in new was given him, he would run to his mother and cry, "A book! a book! buy a book!" At four years old he began to learn Latin; and at about seven he could write pretty poetry. His father kept a boarding-school at Southampton; and though Mrs. Watts sometimes employed the pupils after school hours in writing for a few lines, for which she rewarded them with a farthing; and, on one of these occasions, Isaac being required to do the same, he directly wrote—

I write out for a farthing, but to try
How I your farthing writers can outvie.

About the same time he wrote, among other things, an acrostic upon his own name, which was very pious, and showed that he had not been taught to read his Bible in vain:—

Watch me in thy blood, O Christ,
And grace dive in impart;
Then search and try the corners of my heart,
That I in all things may be fit to go
Strange to thee, and sing thy praises too.

Miscellaneous Readings.

ANECDOTE OF UNIVERSALISM.

The term Universalism is applied, in this country, to that system of *toi disant* Christianity, which teaches that all fallen intelligences shall be finally restored to the moral semblance and favor of God. In America, the name is usually understood to signify the code of doctrine which denies the reality of a personal devil, and of future punishment. The following occurrence, which actually took place, shows the system in no favorable point of view:

A Christian gentlemen, one Colonel Richardson, was in a boat along with two Universalists, on the Niagara river, some distance above the Falls of Niagara. The Universalists began to rally the Colonel on his belief of future punishment, and expressed their astonishment that a man of his powers of mind should be so far misled as to believe the horrid dogma. The Colonel defended his opinion, and the result was controversy, which was carried on so long and earnestly that, when they, after some time, looked round, they found now that the boat was hurrying with great rapidity towards the Falls! The Universalists at once dropped the carnal, began to cry to God to have mercy on them. Richardson laid hold of the oars, exerted all his strength, and by God's mercy pulled ashore. When they landed, he addressed his companions: "Gentlemen, it is not long since you were railing at me for believing in future punishment. Your opinion is, that when a man dies, the first thing of which he is conscious, is being in heaven. Now I want to know why you were so terribly frightened when you thought in five minutes more you'd be over the Falls into glory?" The Universalists were silent for some time; at length, one of them scratching his head, said, "I'll tell you what, Colonel Richardson, Universalism does very well in smooth water, but it will never do to go over the Falls of Niagara with!"

[Lutheran Observer.

SCOTCH DEGREES.

When the University of St Andrews sold her honors, a certain minister, who deemed that his ministrations would be more acceptable and more useful if he possessed what the Germans call the doctora hat, put £15 in his purse, and went to St. Andrews "to purchase for himself a degree." His man-servant accompanied him, and was present when his master was formally admitted in his long desired honor. On his return, "the doctor" went for his servant, and addressed him somewhat as follows: "Noo, Saunders, ye'll aye be sure to ca' me *the doctor*; and gin onybody spiers at you about me, ye'll be aye sure to say the doctor's in his study, or **the doctor's engaged, or the doctor will see you in a crack." "That a' depends," was the reply, "whether ye ca' me the doctor too.—(The reverend doctor started.) Ay, it's just so," continued the other; "for when I fand that it cost sae little, I e'en got a diploma myself. Sae ye'll just be good enough to say, Doctor, put on some coals, or doctor, bring the whiskey and hot water, and gin onybody spiers at ye about me, ye'll be sure to say the doctor's in the stable, or, the doctor's in the pantry, or the doctor's digging potatoes, as the case may be."**

A FANCIFUL, YET PRETTY THOUGHT.

Some author, we remember not who, informs us how we became indebted for the red rose.—They were all of a pure and spotless white, when in Eden they first spread out their leaves to the morning sunlight of creation. Eve, as she for the first time gazed upon the tintless gem, could not suppress her admiration of its beauty, but stooped down and impressed a warm kiss upon its snowy bosom. The rose stole the scarlet tinge from her velvet lip, and yet wears it.

DANCING.

"I am now an old fellow," says Cowper, in one of his letters, "but I had once my dancing days as you have now; yet I could not find that I could learn half so much of a woman's character by dancing with her, as conversing with her at home, when I could observe her behavior at the table, or at the fireside, and in all the trying scenes of domestic life. We are all good when pleased; but she is a good woman who wants not the *fiddle* to sweeten her.

ADAM CLARKE ON DANCING.

"I long resisted all solicitations to this employment; but at last allowed myself to be overcome. I grew passionately fond of it. And now I lost the spirit of subordination, did not love work, imbibed a spirit of idleness, and in short, drank in all the brain-sickening effluvia of pleasure. Dressing and company took the place of reading and study, and the authority of my parents was feared, but not respected, and a few serious impressions could prevail in a mind imbued with frivolity. Yet I entered no disreputable assembly, and in no case kept improper company. Nevertheless, dancing was to me a perverting influence, an unmixed moral evil. I consider it a branch of that worldly education which leads from heaven to earth, from things spiritual to things sensual, and from God to Satan. Let them plead for it who will. I know it to be evil, and only evil. 'No man in his senses will dance,' said Cicero, a heathen. Shame, then, on those Christians who advocate a cause by which many sons have become profligate, and many daughters have been ruined."

CARLYLE'S MISTAKE.

Carlyle has seen many Americans, and among them, "The great Emerson." Yet in a recent work he has demanded, what great man of great ides, has America produced? Americans, has, he says, "eighteen millions of horses." Who would have thought it—that Mr. Emerson, a real man, "the man of the age," should be ranked by this Scotch Transcendentalist with millions of horses? The sentence is pungent, and the author has stuck his bristles on its every point. Mr. Carlyle will never be civil until he is made to join a "mutual admiration society." [Watchman and Reflector.

Agricultural Department.

FOR THE PURITAN RECORDER.

TREES.

The return of Spring invites attention to trees, and happy is he whose duties call him to pass life within sight and reach of the forests, where he may, according to his inclination, use them as "God's first temples," for the high purposes of worship, or for that luxury of spirit that breathes upon a meditative man as he walks leisurely or lies listlessly beneath their shade.

Most of the readers of this journal, I would hope, are blessed with rural homes. When, to this large class of readers, the familiar trees begin to unfold their annual beauties, and to invite nature's musicians to their branches, and to cool and perfume the air with the insensible perspiration of their foliage, then let them testify their gratitude to Heaven by a prayer for those whose only experience of such scenes is caught up in the hurry of a too short vacation in August, and whose purest pleasures, amid the hurly-burly of artificial life, lies in the sweet memories of rural scenes daguerreotyped upon the spirit in childhood, or in the flattering hope that Providence will sometime release them from the dusty post of labor in town-life, so that they may return, to rest, and meditate, and die, and be buried amid the peaceful scenes of their childhood.

Those who have comfortable homes in the country, ought to be happier and better than others. They should know more of their own spirits and of the Great Spirit, from having better opportunities for communing with them than others have. In my opinion, no situation in city-life, can furnish an equivalent for what a virtuous, Christian family must lose in leaving the country for the town.

In regard to the influence of natural scenery upon the mind of a child, an influence which he may not become conscious of, until, in later life, he finds himself, in every leisure moment for thought, dwelling amid scenes from which he may be hundreds and thousands of miles distant; an influence which will be as lasting as the soul itself; an influence which, in many persons, seems to have had much to do in forming the very constitution of the soul; in regard to this influence, we have sometimes wished we had the means of comparison, so that we could demonstrate the extent and the nature of that *luck* which a soul must forever feel, brought up amid the unnaturalness of town life. The comparison, however, would not add a feather's weight to our present conviction, that, in respect to the influences most desirable in the formation and development of the child's spirit, the balance is *altogether* in favor of country life. No high privilege of education is like that of standing often upon the top of some hill or mountain, until the soul takes on a perfect image of the scene below. No "literary atmosphere" around a well-endowed Institution is so favorable to thought as that which, in the country, bears home to healthy senses the sublimities and the terrors of Nature. No vacation ever refreshes the spirit like the ever-faithful return of the stillness and repose of a country Sabbath. No song of praise ever elevates thought and emotion so naturally, as the morning chorus that goes up to the Bounteous Creator, from every summer grove and field. And then, while all this natural and agreeable stimulus to thought is applied from without, what a privilege it is to have such unbroken silence in which to indulge thought, and to have this influence constantly returning upon the mind of the child, without cost or care to the parent. It is too much to expect that any human skill or benevolence can offer a substitute for this, which is emphatically *God's plan* for forming the character.

But I have strayed from the subject with which I started, having been tempted aside by a remembrance of early years spent among the woods and mountains. I have prolonged the episode more willingly, because trees are so prominent a feature in all rural scenes. I return now, chiefly, to offer two extracts from poetry, touching trees. The first is from Spenser, who flourished in the latter part of the 16th century. This description embraces some trees with which American readers are not familiar, such as the Holm, the Plantane, the Myrrh, &c. It also seems to refer, more frequently than otherwise, to trees after they are cut down, and to the uses to which they are then applied; and it shows, although in a different manner from the second extract, how accurately and minutely the true poet observes Nature. Mark how expressive in both pieces, are some of the descriptive epithets—a single word frequently presenting a perfect picture to the mind. The knight and lady are entering a wood, in order to protect themselves from a coming storm.

"And forth they pass, with pleasure forward led,
Joying to hear the birds' sweet harmony!
Which therein shrouded from the tempest dread,
Seemed in their song to mock the cruel sky.
Much can they praise the trees so straight and high,
The sailing Pine; the Cedar proud and tall;
The vine-prop Elm; the Poplar never dry;
The builder Oak, sole king of forests all;
The Aspen, good for staves; the Cypress funeral.

The Laurel, meed of mighty conquerors
And poets sage; the Fir that weepeth still;
The Willow, worn of forlorn paramours;
The Yew, obedient to the bender's will;
The Birch for shafts; the Sallow for the mill;
The Mirrh, sweet bleeding in the bitter wound;
The warlike Beech; the Ash, for nothing ill;
The fruitful Olive, and the Plantane round;
The carver Holm; the Maple, seldom inward sound.

The next extract is from an American poet, Alfred B. Street, taken from his "metrical Romance" Frontenac. The whole book abounds in accurate and beautiful description of natural scenery, in which department of literature it has no equal. The following may be taken as one of the happier specimens of his descriptive talent. His allusions to the Maple, the Poplar, and especially the Birch, show true poetry as well as accuracy of description:

Trees, trees, a verdant world were round,
Straight, crooked, slant, each seeking light;
Here some all splintered, bare and white,
Telling the lightning's blasting bound.
There dim the day, all sombre 'neath
Hemlocks their brawny stems upheave;
Oaks with their scaly-red vermine; Beeches,
Whose stems show the Northern patches by mosses;
Poplars, light band and sensitive,
Tremble at breath all silver;
Maples, whose sunset tongue flickering
To shimmering snare, like serpents lickering;
Shagg'd Hemlock, Barren sweet, that stood
The tortuous heiress of the wood;
Grim lurking Fire, and Lightning grave,
Showing the seeking's not chartered scene.

H. F. S.

FARM WORK.

Suffer a few questions by way of review of the hints at the commencement of the previous month. Are your fences in good repair? Have you substituted a *gate* for those *old bars* which you have wasted so much time in taking down and putting up? Are your ditches for draining and irrigation in order? Have you pruned your orchard; scraped, examined, washed and manured your trees? What precautions have you taken about the borer, the cankerworm, the curculio and other destructives of your fruit? Have you obtained the scions of any new or improved varieties, of which we gave you a complete list so far as it is contained in the transactions of the American Congress of Fruit growers in one of our previous numbers? Have you set out as many young trees this spring as your capital and sense of propriety will allow?

This is the month for planting your garden and fields. Have you obtained the best varieties of seed? If you would secure a premium for corn at the Agricultural Fair next autumn, prepare well your soil; plough it deep, harrow it, give a good dressing of manure, cross-plough it, furrow it, put a small quantity of manure in the hill, plant from two kernels to four eighteen inches apart, hoe and cultivate it several times. If you soak it in a solution of saltpetre, it may not come up so quick by three or four days; but its early growth will be more rapid and luxuriant. If you would guard it from the birds, pour upon it a mixture of one pint of tar and a gallon of hot water. We have known some who substituted elleborre and similar plants steeped in water. The mixture of tar and hot water should be dashed upon the corn which should be stirred till the kernels are glazed with the tar. It should stand a few hours, and be mixed with plaster or ashes before it is used. We have not tried the experiment, but we have often heard it spoken of as successful. Potatoes have become a cash article, commanding twice their former price. Well can we recollect when they could be purchased for twenty-five cents a bushel; but now they sell from 50 cents to one dollar. This advance is owing to their destruction by disease. What conclusion should the farmer draw from this fact? It should not discourage, but encourage him to plant them. If he raises but half as many as he formely did, which are fit for the market, he obtains for them as large a return. He must plant, if he would reap. We recollect some farmers whose potatoe crop last year was the most valuable product of their farms.

Give your meadows and mowing a top dressing. For this purpose, it is useful to mix charcoal or some other absorbent with your manure to prevent the escape of its virtue by evaporation. If you use pluster it may be applied to your grass land this month; one bushel to an acre is sufficient; or if you substituted ashes, you may put on three bushels.

Plant immediately your kitchen garden, your onions, beets, carrots, parsnips, peppers, let tuce etc.; your beans, squashes, cucumbers and melons may be deferred till the middle of the month. Other hints will be offered as the stream of time rolls on.

NEW ENGLAND FLOWER GARDENS.

It appears quite evident to us that a passion for flowers is rapidly increasing in the New England States, and probably through the country. Last summer we observed, in what ever direction we travelled, beautiful gardens and we heard from many of their owners a desire expressed for a small, select catalogue of the most approved varieties. We have found several such catalogues in our horticultural books and journals. The best is in A. J. Downing's landscape gardening, which we find copied *in extenso* in one of our exchanges. This however, is too extensive for common cultivators. We have secured the services of several of the most distinguished horticulturists in the vicinity of Boston, who have made that catalogue the basis of the present list, having reduced it one half and added many varieties which are not to be found in his treatise. We recommend such of our readers as have a taste for horticulture, to preserve this list for reference. We think that it contains the best varieties for cultivation in New England.

HARDY PERENNIAL FLOWERS.

FLOWERING IN APRIL.

Anemone hepatica, pl—Double Hepaticas; blue.
Viola odorata, pl—Double white and blue European violets.
Iberis sempervirens—white.
Phlox—in variety.
Viola tricolor—Heart's Ease or Pansy; many colors and sorts.
Viola grandiflora—Purple Pansy.
Adonis vernalis—Spring B. Adonis; yellow.
Dodecatheon meadia—American Cowslip; lilac.
Pulmonaria virginica—Virginian Lungwort; purple.
Trollius Europeus—European Globe flower; yellow.

MAY.

Veronica gentianoides—Gentian-leaved Speedwell; blue.
Veronica spicata—Blue spiked Speedwell.
Pentstemon ovata—Oval-leaved Pentstemon; blue.
Convallaria majalis—Lily of the Valley; white.
Tradescantia virginica—blue and white Spiderwort.
Lupinus polyphyllus—Purple Lupin.
Iris sibirica—Siberian Iris; blue.
Iris florentina—Florentine Iris; white.
Phlox—as above.
Hemerocallis flava—the yellow Day Lily.
Lupinus perennis and rivularis—perennial Lupins; blue.
Lychnis flos-cuculi, pl.—double ragged Robin; red.
Papaver orientalis—oriental scarlet Poppy.

JUNE.

Spiræa filipendula, pl.—Double Pride of the Meadow; white.
Spiræa lobata—Siberian Spiræ; red.
Spiræa Ulmaria, pl.—double Meadow sweet, white.
Delphinium grandiflorum, pl.—double dark blue Larkspur.
Delphinium chinese, pl.—double Chinese Larkspur; blue.
Dianthus hortensis—garden Pinks, many double sorts and colors.
Campanula persicifolia, pl—double peach-leaved Campanula; white.
Antirrhinum majus—red and white Snap-dragons.
(Cnothera fruticosa—shrubby Evening Primrose; yellow.
Eschscholtzia californica—golden Eschscholtzia; yellow.
Lychnis fulgens—fulgent Lychnis; red.
Dianthus chinensis—Indian Pinks; variegated.
Dianthus caryophyllus—Carnation; variegated.
Verbena—in variety.
Campanula grandiflora—large blue Bell flower.
Asclepias tuberosa—orange Swallowort.
Gaillardia bicolor—orange Gaillardia.
Hemerocallis japonica—Japan Day Lily; white.
Dianthus superbus—superb fringed Pink; white.
Lobelia cardinalis—Cardinal flower; red.
Lychnis coronata—Chinese orange Lychnis.
Yucca filamentosa—Adam's Thread; white.
Phlox, as above.
Hesperis matronalis—blue and white.

SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER.

Achillea Ptarmica, pl.—double Milfoil; white.
Aster linifolius—fine leaved Aster; white.
Aster macrophyllus—broad leaved Aster; white.
Liatris spicata and scariosa—blue Blazing Stars.
Aster novæ-angliæ—New England Aster; purple.
Chrysanthemum indicum—Autumnus, many sorts and colors.

LIST OF FLOWERING SHRUBS.

FLOWERING IN APRIL.

Cotoneaster—the Scarlet Fruited Cotoneaster; red.
Cratægus oxyacantha—the Scarlet Hawthorn.
Cratægus oxyacantha, fl. pleno—the double white Hawthorn.
Chionanthus virginica—the white Fringe tree.
Azalea—many fine varieties; red, white and yellow.
Calycanthus floridus — the Sweet-scented shrub; brown.
Magnolia purpurea—the Chinese purple Magnolia.
Halesia tetraptera—the silver Bell tree; white.
Syringa persica—the Persian Lilac; white and purple.
Kerria or Corchorus japonica—the Japan Globe flower; yellow.
Weigelia rosea.
Lonicera tartarica—the Tartarian upright Honeysuckle; red and white.
Philadelphus Coronarius—the common Syringe and the double Syringe; white.
Spiræa corymbosa—the cluster flowering Spiræa; white.
Ribes sanguineum—the scarlet flowering Currant.
Amygdalus pumila, pl—the double dwarf almond; pink.
Magnolia soulangeana—the Soulange Magnolia; purple.
Forsythia—in tree and in variety.

JUNE.

Amorpha fruticosa—the Indigo Shrub—purple.
Colutea arborescens—the yellow Bladder senna.
Cytisus capitatus—the cluster-flowered Cytisus; yellow.
Cornus sanguinea — the Bloody twig Dogwood; white.
Genista tinctoria, plena—yellow.
Philadelphus grandiflorus—the large flowering Syringe; white.
Viburnum Opulus—the Snow ball; white.
Magnolia glauca—the swamp Magnolia, white.
Robinia hispida—the Rose acacia.

JULY.

Tamarix germanica—pink flower.
Rhus Cotinus—the Venetian Fringe tree; yellow, (Brown tufts.
Cytisus Laburnum—the Laburnum; yellow.
Cytisus L. quercifolia—the oak-leaved Laburnum; white.
Cytisus purpureus—the purple Laburnum.
Cytisus argenteus—the silvery Cytisus; yellow.
Kalmia angustifolia.
Kalmia Latifolia roses.

AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.

Clethra alnifolia—the alder-leaved Clethra; white.
Deutzia crenlata—white bell flower.
Symphoria racemosa—the Snowberry; (in fruit) white.
Hibiscus syriacus — the double purple, double white, double striped, double blue and variegated leaved Althæas.
Lonicera Leucocarpha—remarkable, because of its white fruit.
Euonymus europæus—the European Strawberry tree; (in fruit) red.
Euonymus europæus, alba—the European Strawberry tree; the fruit white.
Euonymus latifolius, the broad leaved Strawberry tree; red.
Daphne mezereum, autumnalis—the autumnal Mezereum.—

NOTE. Those of our readers who do not keep our numbers on file, and who are interested in gardening, will find it convenient to preserve this list in a steady book, as we shall have frequent occasion to refer to it in subsequent articles.

Advertisements.

REMOVAL.

D. APPLETON & CO., have removed from 200 Broadway, to their old Bookstore, corner of Day Street, 82 doors, which they will occupy until their store is rebuilt.

Prof. Thacher's Cicero de Officiis

D. APPLETON & CO. publish this week—
M. Tullii Ciceronis de Officiis, libri tres, with English notes, chiefly selected and translated from the notitia of Zumpt and Bonnell, by Thomas Chandler, Assistant Professor of Latin in Yale College. 12mo. 75 cents.

A teachers description of examining this volume, with a view to its introduction into the classes, can be supplied with a copy gratis on application to the publishers.

D. A. & CO. publish the following
Greek and Latin Text Books.

Arnold's First and Second Latin Book and Practical Grammar. 12 lectures.
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Arnold's Gradatim Series, with Notes. $1.
Arnold's First Greek Book. 67 cents.
Arnold's Second Greek Book. 12mo. 75 cents.
Arnold's Greek Reading Book, edited by Sargent. 12mo $1.25.
Anabasis of Xenophon, with Notes by Owen. 12mo. $1.
Cæsar, with Notes, edited by Owen. 12mo. $1.
Taciti Historiæ, with Notes by Tyler. 12mo $1.25.
Taciti Germania and Agricola, Notes by Tyler. 12mo, 62 cents.
Cæsar's Commentaries, Notes by Spencer. 12mo, 81 cents.
Cicero's Select Orations; with Notes by Prof. Johnson. 17

New Books.

JUST Published and for sale by PERKINS & WHIPPLE, 100 Washington St., Boston,
Records of the Missionary Enterprise, or Sketches of Prominent Persons Missionaries, by D. C. Eddy.
The Three Early Monarchs of Israel, by Alfred Wilkinson, Illustrated.
The Irrigation Farm, and the Irrigation Farmer.
The American Medical Formulary, by A. Eastes, M. D.
Records of Extraordinary Popular Delusions, by Chas. Mackay.
Abbott's Young Christian, or Familiar Illustrations of Religious Truth.
Blackwood's Series and Theological Review for April.
No. 6 Webster's Dictionary of Mechanics and Engineering. 17

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STAINED Cut and Ornamental GLASS, of various Colors, and in a great variety of patterns, drawn expressly for State Lights, Church, Steamboat, Ships and other ornamental Work. Leaden and Metal Sashes made to order. Ground and Enamelled Glass by the Wholesale and Retail.

FIRE AND WATER PROOF PAINT

The Ohio Metallic Paint is constantly kept by the subscriber. This Paint is now used quite extensively on Roofs, Steamboats, Dwelling Houses, Barns, Railroad Cars, &c. It is an excellent Paint for brick building and iron shutters, as it is impervious to moisture. All orders addressed to the undersigned will meet with prompt attention.

F. M. COOK,
14 1yr No. 16 Addison Street, Boston.

New Shawls of All Kinds.
CASHMERE, LONG, AND SQUARE SHAWLS.

WE have received cases of these Goods, of new designs and choice colors, which we are now selling at extremely low prices. Also,

Cartons Silk Shawls,
all colors, at low prices. A large variety of
Plain and Embroidered Crape Shawls,
of our own importation, at Great Bargains. Also a full assortment of
Palm, Brocha, Figured, Printed Cashmere Sewing Silk, Berage,
and other styles, all of which are selling at the very lowest prices.
RICH COLORED AND BLACK SILK VISITES, NEW PATTERNS.

We have no hesitation in assuring purchasers of Shawls, that we can give as good a selection, and at as low prices, as any other house in the city.

☞ Visit our SHAWL ROOMS and decide for yourselves.

F. A. JONES & CO.,
13 9mo NO. 1 TREMONT ROW.

BENNET'S NEW TEMPERANCE HOUSE!
NOS. 83 and 87 MAIN, CORNER OF SCOTT ST., BUFFALO, N. Y.

THE undersigned, for many years Proprietor of Bennet's Temperance House, has purchased the above commodious and elegant establishment, and will be happy to see his former patrons and the public generally at his new house. No pains will be spared to render it, and furnished with entirely new and tasteful furniture, and replete of comfort and convenience, one of the best public houses in the country.

☞ Carriages and trusty Porters in attendance, (Sabbath excepted,) to convey Patrons and their Baggage.

☞ Persons arriving in the Eastern Cars will please notice the sign under which to place their baggage.

JAMES BENNET, Proprietor.
A. P. WOODRUFF, Superintendent. 16 2m

GREAT COUGH REMEDY.
"AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL."

For the cure of *Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma* and *Consumption*.

IN offering to the community this justly celebrated remedy for the relief of those fatal and dangerous diseases of the throat and lungs, it is not our wish to trifle with the feelings of health or the sufferings of disease, by pledging the reputation of the article for the cure of all the cases that may be named in this class, from which it may can relief by its operation. We sincerely believe it will be found to be the best antidote for the various kinds of pulmonary complaints that has yet been discovered, and we feel confident that it will be found not any hope to suffering humanity which facts will not warrant.

Many proofs are here given, and we submit an inquiry from the public that will not publish, feeling assured they will find them perfectly reliable, and the medicine worthy their best confidence and patronage.

From Rev. Elijah Kellogg, Pastor of Bowdoin College, Maine.

Professor of Chemistry, Materia Med. &c., Yale College, Member of the Ist. Med. Soc., Phil. and Hon. Member of America and Europe.

I deem the Cherry Pectoral an admirable composition from some of the best articles in the Materia Medica, and a very effective remedy for the class of diseases it is designed to cure.

New Haven, Conn. Nov 1, 1849.

From Rev. CHARLES G. FINNEY, Oberlin College, Ohio.

Writes:—I have witnessed the effects of your CHERRY PECTORAL in my own family and that of my friends, and it gives me satisfaction to state in its favor that in no instance I have ever known its equal as a remedy for the diseases of the throat and lungs.

REV. DR. GRAHAM

Writes:—That he considers Cherry Pectoral the best medicine for Pulmonary Affections ever given to the public, and states that "his own family would be destitute of it, if it could not be had for love or money." Several other ministers have also written us, speaking in the highest terms of the virtues of the Cherry Pectoral, and had considerable experience.

REV. DR. ANDERSON

Of Asbury Grove, Md., writes:—"For two years I was afflicted with a very severe cough, which reduced me very low. I was induced to use your Cherry Pectoral, and by the blessing of God, it relieved me in a few days. By the advice of my attending physician I was induced to use your Cherry Pectoral, and by the blessing of God, it relieved me in a few days, and soothe the effects of your powerful preparation. JAMES RANDALL.

From Rev. Thomas Treadwell, Scarborough.

This day received from the above named James Randall, and pronounced the above statement true in every particular.

LORENZO NORTON, Justice.

At the office of the Cherry Pectoral.

THE REMEDY THAT CURES.

Dr. AYER—Dear Sir: I have been afflicted with a severe cough, which nothing would relieve, until I was induced to try your Cherry Pectoral. I had tried the best advice and the best medicine to be procured in this section, but found no relief. Your Pectoral has cured me, and I believe it to be the best medicine for the lungs in the world. Yours, with respect, T. D. FOSTER.

If there is any value in the judgment of the wise who speak from experience, the above is worth the attention of the public and sufferers.

Prepared by J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass., and sold by the Druggists everywhere. 1y 16

Agricultural!

PARKER & WHITE, No. 10 Cornhill Block, Blackstone St., Boston, offer for sale
Agricultural, Horticultural and Botanical Implements,
Field and Garden Seeds, Fertilizers, Fruit Trees,
Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Plants, Bulbous Roots, &c.
Also, Books and Periodicals relating to Agriculture, Horticulture and Botany.
Also, Guano, Bone Dust, Poudrette, Plaster, &c.
Also, Agricultural Implements, Seed Sowers, Cultivators, Horse Hoes, Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, Hay Cutters, Ploughs, Harrows, Rollers, Scythes, Rakes, Forks, &c.
Also, Manure Forks, Spades, Shovels, Hoes, Rakes, Forks, &c.
Also, Garden Engines, Syringes, Watering Pots, Flower Pots, &c.
Also, Bee Hives, Honey Boxes, Bee Feeders, Bee Guards, &c.
Also, Fruit Baskets, Fruit Boxes, Fruit Trays, Fruit Paper, &c.
Also, Grafting Wax, Grafting Tools, Budding Knives, Pruning Knives, Pruning Shears, Pruning Saws, Pruning Hooks, Tree Scrapers, Tree Nets, Tree Protectors, Tree Ties, Tree Nails, Tree Paint, Tree Syringes, Tree Pumps, Tree Guards, Tree Boxes, Tree Stakes, Tree Labels, Tree Lists, Tree Catalogues, &c.
Also, Wheelbarrows, Hand Carts, Horse Carts, Ox Carts, Timber Carriages, Timber Chains, Timber Bolts, Timber Screws, Timber Jacks, Timber Dogs, Timber Wheels, Timber Axles, Timber Boxes, Timber Bands, Timber Hooks, Timber Rollers, Timber Skids, Timber Sleds, Timber Sleighs, Timber Runners, Timber Shoes, Timber Bunks, Timber Stakes, Timber Rails, Timber Boards, Timber Planks, Timber Scantling, Timber Joists, Timber Beams, Timber Posts, Timber Rafters, Timber Braces, Timber Knees, Timber Trusses, Timber Arches, Timber Bridges, Timber Roofs, Timber Floors, Timber Walls, Timber Partitions, Timber Ceilings, Timber Doors, Timber Windows, Timber Frames, Timber Sashes, Timber Blinds, Timber Shutters, Timber Panels, Timber Mouldings, Timber Cornices, Timber Capitals, Timber Columns, Timber Pilasters, Timber Architraves, Timber Friezes, Timber Pediments, Timber Balustrades, Timber Balconies, Timber Verandas, Timber Porches, Timber Steps, Timber Stairs, Timber Landings, Timber Newels, Timber Rails, Timber Balusters, Timber Brackets, Timber Pendants, Timber Finials, Timber Crosses, Timber Vanes, Timber Weathercocks, Timber Lightning Rods, Timber Conductors, Timber Gutters, Timber Spouts, Timber Pipes, Timber Tanks, Timber Cisterns, Timber Wells, Timber Pumps, Timber Troughs, Timber Buckets, Timber Ropes, Timber Pulleys, Timber Blocks, Timber Tackles, Timber Falls, Timber Hooks, Timber Eyes, Timber Rings, Timber Staples, Timber Nails, Timber Screws, Timber Bolts, Timber Rivets, Timber Washers, Timber Plates, Timber Bars, Timber Rods, Timber Wire, Timber Cables, Timber Chains, Timber Anchors, Timber Buoys, Timber Floats, Timber Oars, Timber Paddles, Timber Rudders, Timber Tillers, Timber Masts, Timber Booms, Timber Gaffs, Timber Sails, Timber Flags, Timber Pennants, Timber Streamers, Timber Ensigns, Timber Jacks, Timber Dogs, Timber Wheels, Timber Axles, Timber Boxes, Timber Bands, Timber Hooks, Timber Rollers, Timber Skids, Timber Sleds, Timber Sleighs, Timber Runners, Timber Shoes, Timber Bunks, Timber Stakes, Timber Rails, Timber Boards, Timber Planks, Timber Scantling, Timber Joists, Timber Beams, Timber Posts, Timber Rafters, Timber Braces, Timber Knees, Timber Trusses, Timber Arches, Timber Bridges, Timber Roofs, Timber Floors, Timber Walls, Timber Partitions, Timber Ceilings, Timber Doors, Timber Windows, Timber Frames, Timber Sashes, Timber Blinds, Timber Shutters, Timber Panels, Timber Mouldings, Timber Cornices, Timber Capitals, Timber Columns, Timber Pilasters, Timber Architraves, Timber Friezes, Timber Pediments, Timber Balustrades, Timber Balconies, Timber Verandas, Timber Porches, Timber Steps, Timber Stairs, Timber Landings, Timber Newels, Timber Rails, Timber Balusters, Timber Brackets, Timber Pendants, Timber Finials, Timber Crosses, Timber Vanes, Timber Weathercocks, Timber Lightning Rods, Timber Conductors, Timber Gutters, Timber Spouts, Timber Pipes, Timber Tanks, Timber Cisterns, Timber Wells, Timber Pumps, Troughs, Buckets, Ropes, Pulleys, Blocks, Tackles, Falls, Hooks, Eyes, Rings, Staples, Nails, Screws, Bolts, Rivets, Washers, Plates, Bars, Rods, Wire, Cables, Chains, Anchors, Buoys, Floats, Oars, Paddles, Rudders, Tillers, Masts, Booms, Gaffs, Sails, Flags, Pennants, Streamers, Ensigns, Jacks, Dogs, Wheels, Axles, Boxes, Bands, Hooks, Rollers, Skids, Sleds, Sleighs, Runners, Shoes, Bunks, Stakes, Rails, Boards, Planks, Scantling, Joists, Beams, Posts, Rafters, Braces, Knees, Trusses, Arches, Bridges, Roofs, Floors, Walls, Partitions, Ceilings, Doors, Windows, Frames, Sashes, Blinds, Shutters, Panels, Mouldings, Cornices, Capitals, Columns, Pilasters, Architraves, Friezes, Pediments, Balustrades, Balconies, Verandas, Porches, Steps, Stairs, Landings, Newels, Rails, Balusters, Brackets, Pendants, Finials, Crosses, Vanes, Weathercocks, Lightning Rods, Conductors, Gutters, Spouts, Pipes, Tanks, Cisterns, Wells, Pumps, Troughs, Buckets, Ropes, Pulleys, Blocks, Tackles, Falls, Hooks, Eyes, Rings, Staples, Nails, Screws, Bolts, Rivets, Washers, Plates, Bars, Rods, Wire, Cables, Chains, Anchors, Buoys, Floats, Oars, Paddles, Rudders, Tillers, Masts, Booms, Gaffs, Sails, Flags, Pennants, Streamers, Ensigns, Jacks, Dogs, Wheels, Axles, Boxes, Bands, Hooks, Rollers, Skids, Sleds, Sleighs, Runners, Shoes, Bunks, Stakes, Rails, Boards, Planks, Scantling, Joists, Beams, Posts, Rafters, Braces, Knees, Trusses, Arches, Bridges, Roofs, Floors, Walls, Partitions, Ceilings, Doors, Windows, Frames, Sashes, Blinds, Shutters, Panels, Mouldings, Cornices, Capitals, Columns, Pilasters, Architraves, Friezes, Pediments, Balustrades, Balconies, Verandas, Porches, Steps, Stairs, Landings, Newels, Rails, Balusters, Brackets, Pendants, Finials, Crosses, Vanes, Weathercocks, Lightning Rods, Conductors, Gutters, Spouts, Pipes, Tanks, Cisterns, Wells, Pumps, Troughs, Buckets, Ropes, Pulleys, Blocks, Tackles, Falls, Hooks, Eyes, Rings, Staples, Nails, Screws, Bolts, Rivets, Washers, Plates, Bars, Rods, Wire, Cables, Chains, Anchors, Buoys, Floats, Oars, Paddles, Rudders, Tillers, Masts, Booms, Gaffs, Sails, Flags, Pennants, Streamers, Ensigns, Jacks, Dogs, Wheels, Axles, Boxes, Bands, Hooks, Rollers, Skids, Sle